THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.
H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.
E. St. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ in China, of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation and Consulates in Japan.
H. B. M.'s Legation, Yedo, 20th July, 1861.
LAURENCE OLIPHANT,
Secretary of Legation.

Vol. XIV., N°. 695. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1863. Price, Taels 15 ₩ Annum.

INTIMATIONS.

Consulate of the United States.
Shanghai, China, Sept. 30th, 1863.

WHEREAS Thomas Walsh has this day entered a suit against the late firm of Howard & Co. of Shanghai and has attached property of the said firm or any individual member thereof, in the hands of H. K. Drake & Co, Shanghai, to the amount of *one thousand dollars.* Now, therefore if the said Howard & Co. do not be and appear before this Court within six (6) months from the date hereof, Judgment will be recorded against them.
GEORGE F. SEWARD,
tf 238 *U. S. Consul.*

In the Estate of William Raymond Gingell, Esquire, *late H. B. M.'s Consul at Hankow, deceased.*

ALL persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Undersigned, and claims against it must be forwarded to him immediately.
J. A. WEBSTER,
Acting Consul.
H. B. M.'s Consulate,
Hankow, 15th August, 1863. 24de 201

In the Estate of T. L. Hay, Esqr. *deceased.*

ALL persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Undersigned, and claims against it must be forwarded to him before the 1st day of January next.
J. A. WEBSTER,
Acting Consul.
H. B. M.'s Consulate,
Hankow, 15th August, 1863. 24de 202

NOTIFICATION.

During the temporary absence from Shanghai of the Prussian Consul General M. de Rehfues, all communications with the Consulate General will be received by the undersigned.
THEODOR PROBST,
H. Pr. M.'s Vice-Consul.
tf 57 Shanghai, 23rd February, 1863.

SHIPPING.

TOWING.
THE TUG BOAT
"MARTIN WHITE"

is prepared to tow in the Woosung and Yangtsze Rivers. Orders left with the Captain on board or with the Undersigned will be promptly attended to.
A. L. FREEMAN.
tf 31 Shanghai, January 12th, 1863.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE authority granted by us, on the 24th July last, to Mr. John Gorham Low to sign our Firm, expired by limitation on the 24th instant.
FRAZAR & Co.
21no (287) Shanghai, 27th Oct., 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. H. Adolphus Overweg is this day admitted a partner in our Firm in China and Japan, and Mr. Anton Cornet has been duly authorized to sign our Firm per procuration from this date.
OVERWEG & Co.
14my (288) Shanghai, 12th Nov., 1863.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves at this port as *General Merchants and Commission Agents.*
THERIC & Co.
Office—*Keangsoo Road* at the premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Frazar & Co.
13fe (290) Shanghai, 8th Nov., 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. George Harley Webster is authorized to sign our firm per procuration, at Tientsin.
PHILLIPS, MOORE & Co.
tf 250 Shanghai, 6th October, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Notice given by the undersigned dated Yokohama, 15th September 1863, admitting Mr. Woodthorpe Charles Clark, and Mr. Henry John Hooper as Partners in our business at Yokohama is hereby withdrawn, the arrangement not having been perfected, and the business will be continued as heretofore on our own account.
COOPER & Co.
24no 266 Shanghai, 23rd October, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. G. SCHAUWECKER is this day admitted a partner in our Firm in China and Japan, which will in future be carried on under the style of Fajard, Schauwecker & Co.
EUGENE FAJARD & Co.
tf 145 Shanghai, 6th June, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Business of the Undersigned will hereafter be carried on by their Successors Messrs. Trautmann & Co., who have taken over their Assets and Liabilities.
HARKORT & Co.
Shanghai, 30th May, 1863.

THE Business hitherto carried on by Messrs. Harkort & Co., will be continued by the Undersigned, under the Firm of Trautmann & Co., they having taken over all Assets and Liabilities of their Predecessors.
Johann Friederich Heinrich Trautmann.
Frederick Horsen Block.
August Wieters,
6ju-64 144 Shanghai, 1st June, 1863.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. Fullarton Henderson and Mr. John I. Miller have been admitted Partners in our firm since the 1st of July last.
JARVIE THORBURN & Co.
2ja 246 Shanghai, 1st October, 1863.

NOTICE.

WE have established a Branch Office in Hankow.
WHITFIELD & KINGSMILL.
Civil Engineers & Architects.
tf 149 Shanghai, June 12th, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. THOS. W. STILLMAN is authorized to sign our Firm.
H. FOGG & Co.
tf 227 Shanghai, 17th August, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. JULES CHAPELLE is authorized to sign our firm per procuration.
MEYNARD, COUSIN & Cie.,
tf 249 Shanghai, 10th October, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. James C. Hasson in our Firm, ceased on the *24th January*, 1863.
WAINWRIGHT & Co.
Shanghai, 12th March, 1863.

MR. *John Thorne is authorized to sign* our Firm per procuration.
WAINWRIGHT & Co.
tf 89 Shanghai, 12th March, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. William Gunston Howell in our Firm ceased on the 31st ultimo, and Mr. Thomas Moncreiff was admitted a partner on the 1st Instant.
GEO. BARNET & Co.
Shanghai, 6th April, 1863.

WITH reference to the above, notice is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned and Mr. Francis Hamilton Grove, under the firm or style of Moncreiff, Grove & Co., in Shanghae, determined by mutual consent on the 31st ultimo.

Their business has been transferred to Messrs. Geo. Barnet & Co., and will be carried on by Mr. F. H. Grove in London, in connection, as before, with Messrs. H. & J. Johnston & Co., of that city, and in China, with Messrs. Geo. Barnet & Co.
THOS. MONCREIFF.
tf 88 Shanghai, 6th April, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. Clement Lucas *is authorized to sign* our Firm in China *per procuration.*
BLAIN, TATE & Co.
28no 135 Shanghai, 29th May, 1863.

NOTICE.

I have this day commenced business at Ningpo as *Merchant and Agent.*
T. W. JACKSON.
4de (282) *Ningpo, 2nd November,* 1863.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. Dickson & Co. are appointed Agents for the Ningpo Force and all business *matters henceforth will* be conducted by that Firm.
J. E. COOKE.
Col. Commanding.
Anglo-Chinese Contingent Ningpo.
tf 277 Ningpo, 18th May, 1863.
(Oct, 31st)

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have this day established a Branch of their business, as *Merchants and Commission Agents*, at this Port under the management of Mr. William Adamson.
THE BORNEO COMPANY "LIMITED"
tf 218 Hongkong, 1st August, 1863.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself at this Port, as *Tea Inspector and General Commission Agent*, under the style of Nordaby & Co.
G. NORDABY.
tf 265 Hankow, 15th October, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has *this-day* Established himself *in business at Hankow under the* Style and Firm of Innes & Co.
JAMES INNES.
tf 166 Hankow, 1st July, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD TOWNEND is this day admitted a Partner in my business which will in future be carried on under the Firm and Style of Davies, Townend & Co.
R. B. DAVIES.
tf 110 Hankow, 1st. May, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. Charles William Matthew Hudson is admitted a Partner in our Firm.
CRAVEN WILSON & Co.
tf Hankow, 1st July, 1862.

NOTICE.

WE have established a Branch of our Firm at this Port under the direction of our Mr. C. W. M. Hudson.
CRAVEN WILSON & Co.,
of Hankow.
tf 104 Chinkiang, 20th April, 1863.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself at this Port as *General Agent, and Commission Merchant.*
JOHNSTONE SMITH.
tf 114 Chinkiang, 1st May, 1863.

NOTICE.

MY Tea Inspection and Commission business at this port will from this date be carried on under the Firm of Archibald Little & Co.
ARCHIBALD J. LITTLE.
19de 155 Kiukiang, 1st June, 1863.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established a branch of our Firm at the port of Chinkiang, and have authorized Mr. Vincent Pickenpack, to sign our firm there.
ARCHIBALD LITTLE & Co.
19de 156 Kiukiang, 1st June, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at the Port of Newchwang, as a *Medical Practitioner.*
JOHN MACLAREN,
Surgeon, &c.
12de 150 1st March, 1863.

NOTICE.

I HAVE established myself at this Port as *Merchant and General Commission Agent* under the style of Detmering & Co.
W. DETMERING.
tf 260 Chefoo, September 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and responsibility of Mr. Clotworthy Boyd in our firm ceased on the 30th June, 1863.
A. ELLISSEN & Co.
226 19de China, 9th Sept., 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. Augustus Allen Hayes, Junr., is authorized to sign our Firm in China.
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 180 China, July 18th, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. D. Olyphant Vail in our Firm ceased on the 30th of June 1863, and Mr. George W. Talbot is this day admitted a partner.
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 168 China, 1st July, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late Mr. Wm. S. Sloan in our Firm ceased on the 31st December, 1862.

Mr. Frank B. Forbes and Mr. Richard S. Dana, are admitted Partners from this date.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 9 China, 1st January, 1863.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves as *General Commission Agents and Public Silk Inspectors* under the style and firm of Hooper & Clarke.
HENRY JOHN HOOPER.
WOODTHORPE CHS. CLARKE.
24no 267 Yokohama, 24th October, 1863.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves in this port; Mr. Maurice Lejeune will sign our Firm *per procuration.*
HECHT LILIENTHAL & Co.
12de 219 Yokohama, 1st July, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. James Campbell Fraser is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.
ROSS BARBER & Co.
tf 196 Yokohama, 28th July, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. James L. Glover has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.
GLOVER & Co.
tf Nagasaki, 1st September, 1862.

JOHN POOK,
Commission Agent
46, Lime Street,
LONDON.
E. C.
tf

COMPTON AND READ,
Commission Merchants.
No. 7, Frederick's Place,
Old Jewry.
LONDON.
E. C.

INSURANCES.

"OCEAN" MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ROTTERDAM.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company, are prepared to grant Risks on the usual terms
TRAUTMANN & Co.
20ju-64 157 Shanghai, 19th June 1863.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above named Company are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Marine Risks to the Extent of Forty Five Thousand Mexican Dollars (Mex. $45,000) payable in either London or Amsterdam or any of the principal ports in India and China.
HAGEMEYER & Co.
25jy-64 185 Hankow, 9th July, 1863.

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the *Sun Mutual Insurance Company* and *Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company*, are prepared to issue Policies, upon the customary terms, not to exceed $50,000 by one vessel.

Policies can be made payable in Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Bombay, Calcutta, London, or Liverpool.

In addition to the usual brokerage of 10 per cent, a dividend of five per cent. will be declared at the end of each year, upon the amount of premia paid by Insurers, excepting that on Policies, under which claims have been made.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 276 Shanghai, 22nd Sept., 1863.
(31st Oct.)

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE,
LONDON.
Established in 1710.

Managers:
William Hamilton, Esq.,
Chairman & Treasurer
Charles B. Ford, Esq.,
Deputy Chairman.
The Right Hon. W. M. Beresford, M.P.
The Hon. P. Pleydell Bouverie.
Harry Chester, Esq.
Samuel Pepys Cockerell, Esq.
Raikes Currie, Esq., M.P.
John Drummond, Esq.
Russell Ellice, Esq.
William Franks, Esq.
Capt. H. G. Hamilton, R.N.
Joseph Hoare, Esq.
Felix Ladbroke, Esq.
H. F. Shaw Lefevre, Esq.
Henry Littledale, Esq
George Wrade Norman, Esq.
Brice Pearse, Esq.
Charles Richard Pole, Esq.
Lambert Pole, Esq.
Charles Ranken, Esq.
Henry Rich, Esq., M.P.
John Shepherd, Esq.
Henry Stuart, Esq., M.P.
C. George Thornton, Esq.

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE London, beg leave to inform the British and Foreign Residents at Shanghai that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attorneys, to issue Policies of Insurance against FIRE on Buildings, Goods, Merchandize, and other property, at those places.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to.
LINDSAY & Co.
tf 108 Shanghai, January 1st, 1863.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Established 1860.
Offices 35. *Cornhill, London, E.C.*
CAPITAL £1,000,000.
Chairman.—Henry Lewis, Esq., M.P.
Deputy Chairman.—A. D. de Pass, Esq., (of Messrs. de Pass and Sons.)
Directors.
Charles Bell, Esq., of Messrs. J. Thomson T. Bonar & Co.
Peter Bell, Esq., of Messrs. Scott, Bell & Co.
John Fleming, Esq., of Messrs. Smith, Fleming & Co.
Samuel Harper, Esq., of Lloyds.
John Lubbock, Esq., F. R. S. of Messrs. Bobarts, Lubbock & Co.
J. Leonino, Esq., of Messrs. J. Leonino & Co.
S. Pinto Leile, Esq., of Messrs. P. Leile & Brothers.
William Mackinnon, Esq., of Messrs. W. Mackinnon & Co.
Thomas D. Neave, Esq., of Messrs. Robert Smith & Co.
Brice H. Pearse, Esq., of Messrs. Alexander Son & Co.
Albert Ricardo, Esq., of Messrs. A. & W. Ricardo.
William Rennie, Esq., of Messrs. Cavan, Lubbock & Co.
Major Usborne, Esq., of Messrs. Usborne & Son.
George Frederick Young, Esq., of Messrs. Young Son and Magnay.
Superintendent of the underwriting Department:
SAMUEL HARPER, Esq.
Underwriter:
H. K. RUTHERFORD, Esq.
Secretary:
ALFRED TOZER, Esq.
Agents:
Calcutta.—Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.
Bombay.—Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.
Madras.—Messrs Binny & Co.
Kurrachee.—Messrs. Fleming & Co.
Shanghai.—Messrs. Dow & Co.
Hongkong.—Messrs. Smith Kennedy & Co.
Melbourne.—Messrs. De Pass, Brothers & Co.
Cape of Good Hope.—Messrs. De Pass, Spence & Co.

With reference to the above, the Undersigned have been appointed Agents to the Company, and are prepared to grant Policies at the current rates of premium, the claims upon which can be made payable at any of the above Ports.
(Signed) DOW & Co.
Agents for the Company.
26de 58 Shanghai, 5th March, 1863.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are authorized to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £12,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein at *Shanghai* and *Hankow.*

For further particulars, apply to
DOW & Co.
31de 12 Shanghai, 1st January, 1863.

COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Marine risks on the usual terms.

Policies payable in the principal ports of India and China.
BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.
tf 123 Shanghai, 14th May, 1863.

INSURANCES.

The Commercial Union.
ASSURANCE COMPANY.
19, CORNHILL, LONDON, E. C.

Completely Registered pursuant to Act 7 and 8 Vict. cap. 110.

CAPITAL, £2,500,000.

DIRECTORS.
Henry William Peek, Esq (Peek Brothers & Co.) *Chairman.*
H. Trower, Esq., (Trowers and Lawson), *Deputy-Chairman*
Jeremiah Colman, Esq., (J. and J. Colman,)
Charles Curling, Esq., (C. Curling & Co.)
Edwin Fox, (Halliday, Fox and Co.)
Nehemiah Griffiths, Esq., (N. Griffiths, Tate and Fisher.)
Samuel Hanson, Esq. (Samuel Hanson and Son.)
Frederick William Harris, Esq. (Dixon and Harris.)
Smith Harrisson, Esq. (Harrisons and Crosfield.)
David Hart, Esq., (Lemon Hart and Son.)
Francis Hicks, Esq. (Thomas and Francis Hicks.
John Hodgson, Esq. (Grant, Hodgson & Co.
John Humphery, Jun., (Humphery and Son.
Moss Joshua, Esq. (Joshua Brothers and Co.
William Leask, Esq., Eastcheap.
Andrew Lusk, Esq. (A. Lusk and Co.)
Alexander Sim, Esq (Churchill & Sim.)
John Robert Thomson, Jun., Esq. (J. R. Thomson and Co.
John Kemp Welch, Esq. (Orlando Jones and Co.
Manager of Fire Department—Henry Thomson.
Actuary—W. P. Pattison.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Thomas and Hollams, Mincing Lane.
Bankers.—The London and County Bank.
Secretary.—Henry Ghinn.
Agents in Shanghai—Blain, Tate & Co.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for "*The Commercial Union Assurance Company*" are prepared to grant Insurance against Fire on the usual terms, to the extent of £5,000 on any one Building or on its contents.

In the case of two or more Buildings adjoining, but in which the walls are substantially built and carried through the roof, a sum of £4,000 can be granted on each.

Insurances can be effected on *Shipping* and also on *Goods* on board the same

For further particulars apply to
BLAIN, TATE & Co.
27ju-64 121 Shanghai, 15th May, 1863.

Queen Insurance Company
OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

BY an arrangement entered into between the Directors of the above Companies the undersigned are empowered to accept risks against *Fire*, to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on its contents. The amount of such Insurances will be divided equally between the two Offices and separate Policies will be issued to the Assurers.

It is believed that this arrangement (which offers to Assurers the security of the *two wealthy proprietaries*, without entailing on them any extra trouble or expense) will be found peculiarly advantageous.
BLAIN, TATE & Co.,
Agents "Queen Insurance Company"
Agents "The Commercial Union Assurance Company."
27ju-64 122 Shanghai, 15th May, 1863.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are authorized to accept risks on approved Chinese buildings to the extent of £5,000 on one block; also to grant Policies on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at *Tientsin* and *Kiukiang* to the extent of £10,000.

For further particulars, apply to
DOW & Co.
26de 77 Shanghai, 21st March, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this port, for the "North China Insurance Company," are prepared to accept risks by steamers and sailing vessels when towed by steamers.
CRAVEN WILSON & Co.
tf 160 Chinkiang, 17th June, 1863.

保險公所

啟者本行現在鎮江作爲保險公所經理之人可保火輪船拚火輪船拖帶小船等隻免受驚灾如有驚者照數償還如有人欲保險者請至本行叩議可也此佈
天青洋行啟

BOMBAY ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE under-signed having been appointed *Agents* at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks on the usual terms and conditions.
DAVID SASSOON SONS & Co.
tf 170 Shanghai, 29th June, 1863

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING. INCOME—THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM.

TRUSTEES:
John Shaw Leigh, Esq. | John Naylor, Esq.
Charles Turner, Esq. *Chairman.*
Ralph Brocklebank, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is now prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £15,000 on any one Building of European construction or its contents, and to accept Chinese risks to the extent of £3,000 in any locality within the Settlement.

Premiums are payable in drafts at 30 days sight (favor of Percy M. Dove, Esq.)

BOWER, HAMBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf 295 Shanghai, 21st Nov, 1863.

NOTICE

THE interest and responsibility in our firm of the late Mr. Andrew Brand ceased on the 31st December, 1862. The partners now are:
Mr. Robert Smith.
" Thomas David Neave.
" Robert Richard Westall.
" Robert Brand.
" Randal Humpston Chambers.
SMITH KENNEDY & Co.
21fo 296 Shanghai, November 21st, 1863.

NOTICE.

WE have established a branch of our Firm at Chefoo, and Mr. J. D. Thorburn will sign our Firm per procuration at that place.
MEADOWS & Co.
tf 297 Tientsin, 2nd November, 1863.

TO BE LET.

Now ready for occupation.

THE Building lately erected in the compound of Messrs. Thorne Brothers & Co., containing Godown 96 feet by 30 feet, 16 feet high, 5 large Dwelling Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Servants' Offices attached. Apply to
C. THORNE.
30no 298 Shanghai, November 21st, 1863.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

NOTICE—Divine Service will be held in Union Chapel, London Mission, every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 6 o'clock, and on Thursdays at 6 o'clock P.M.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel, near the French Consulate, every Sunday, at 8 and 10 o'clock in the morning and 4 o'clock in the evening.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held every Sunday Evening at 8 o'clock, in the American Episcopal Chapel, Hong-que.

NOTICE.

THE *BETHEL* being now repaired, and moored off the Old Dock, on the Poo-Tung side of the river, will be used for Divine Service every *Sunday morning at* 10 A.M. Church Service and Sermon will be read by Laymen.

Officers and Seamen are invited to attend. Sampans bearing the Church Flag will go round the Harbor for the use of all who wish to come.
tf 242 Shanghai, October 2nd, 1863.

LATEST DATES.

England	Sept. 22	Hankow	Nov. 14
Hongkong	Nov. 12	Nagasaki	Oct. 21
Tientsin	Nov. 12	Kanagawa	Nov. 6

Latest dates in England, from China,—
Hongkong.. July 28 (Received via Marseilles
Shanghai .. July 21 (Sept. 14.

MARRIED.

At St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, by the Revd. J. J. Irvine, Mr. Jas. Gye of Shanghai, to Miss E. Bonnett.

DIED.

At Shanghai, on the 21st instant, Henry Wilkinson, Esq., aged 28 years.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS

taken by

A SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETER FOR THE WEEK.

Ending 20th Nov., 1863.		*Ending 20th Nov., 1862*
Nov.		
14.—*Max* 53 *Min.* 30	..... *Max.* 55 *Min.* 30	
15.— " 56 " 50	..... " 55 " 10	
16.— " 51 " 44	..... " 57 " 50	
17.— " 47 " 35	..... " 51 " 41	
18.— " 46 " 34	..... " 44 " 40	
19.— " 49 " 36	..... " 44 " 39	
20.— " 46 " 37	..... " 44 " 38	

OPIUM.

Nov.	*Malwa* New Tls.	*Malwa* Old Tls.	*Patna* New Tls.	*Patna* Old Tls.
14.	540		474	
15.	540		475	
17.	540		475 a 480	
18.	540		475 a 480	
19.	540		475 a 480	
20.	540		475 a 480	

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.—Nov. 20th, *Mephida*, Bang, (Dan bg.), from Newchwang; 20, *Banner*, Grigg, (Dan. bq.), from Swansea; 20, *Cleopatra*, Young, (Dan. sch.), from Chefoo; 20, *Keoka*, Gavanagh, (Am. sch.), from Kanagawa; 20, *Melita*; 20, *Georges*; 20, *Amoy*, (H. I. C. M. S.), from ——; 20, *Shooey-leen*, Mann, (Br. str.), from Singapore & Hongkong; 20, *Mandarin*, Bisson, (Br. str.), from Ningpo; 20, *Emperor*, Todd, (Br. str.) from Ningpo; 20, *Whampoa*, Buncombe, (Br. str.), from Ningpo; 20, *Governor General*, Bell, (Br. str.), from Ningpo; 20, *Ganges*, Bernard, (Br. str.), from Hongkong.

Departures.—Nov. 20th, *Woodville*, Lawrence, (Br. bq.), for Hongkong; 20, *Express*, Castilla, (Br. str.), for Hankow & Ports; 20, *Confucius*, Rowse, (Chi. str.), for Ningpo; 20, *Waratah*, Harris, (Br. str.), for Ningpo; 20, *Mandarin*, Bissin, (Br. str.), for Ningpo; 20, *Fleda*, Hugher, (Br. bq.), for Chefoo.

NOTIFICATION.

The undermentioned Regulations for the Port of Tientsin, having received the approval of the Honorable Sir F. W. A. Bruce K.C.B. &c. &c. &c., are now published for the information of the Public.

JOHN GIBSON,
Acting Consul,

British Consulate
286 5de Tientsin 27th Oct., 1863.

Consular Regulations for The Port of Tientsin

1st.—The British Port of Tientsin shall be between the North face and the South face of the settlement at Tzu-chu-Sin: the British Port of Taku shall be between the First Bending in the River and the South Fort, (the inner anchorage), and between the Bar at the mouth of the River, and Three miles to seaward (the outer anchorage)

2nd.—Every master of a vessel shall deposit his Ship's papers, together with a summary of the Manifest of her cargo, at the Vice-Consulate at Taku, within forty-eight hours, if in the inner anchorage, and within fifty-six if in the outer, unless a Sunday or holiday should intervene. Masters not conforming to this Regulation will render themselves liable to a penalty of Two Hundred Dollars.

3rd.—Every British vessel must shew her colors on entering the Port or anchorage, and keep them hoisted until she shall have been reported at the Vice-Consulate, and her papers deposited there. Masters not conforming to this Regulation will render themselves liable to a penalty not exceeding one Hundred Dollars for each offence.

4th.—Should any vessel, the property of a British subject, but not provided with a Certificate of a Registry, hoist the British ensign within the anchorage, or should she exhibit within such limits any flag so similar to the British Ensign as not to be distinguishable from it, the master of such vessel will be liable for every such offence to a penalty not exceeding one Hundred Dollars.

5th.—Masters of vessels will be held accountable for the conduct of their crews on shore. Should any seaman absent himself without permission, the Master shall forthwith report the same at the Consulate at Tientsin, or Vice-Consulate at Taku, and take efficient measures for the recovery of the absentee.

6th.—The discharge of guns and other firearms from vessels in harbor is strictly prohibited under a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars.

7th.—Masters of vessels when reporting their arrival at the Port or Anchorage, shall notify in writing the names of all passengers and persons not forming part of the registered crew on board, and due notice must likewise be given of the numbers and names of persons not forming part of the registered crew, intending to leave the port on board of any vessel.

8th.—All cases of death occuring on board of vessels in harbor, or in the residences of British subjects on shore, must be immediately reported, and in the event of sudden or accidental death, the best information obtainable will likewise be required. It is strictly prohibited to throw overboard the bodies of seamen or other persons dying on board of a vessel in harbor.

9th.—Stones, Ballast or Cinders shall not be thrown overboard in the harbor of Tientsin.

10th.—In mooring vessels at Tientsin near the bund, Masters will fasten their hawsers to the painted beams set apart for their use. By fixing hawsers to Trees, or in such a way as to impede the public path, Masters will lay themselves open to a penalty of fifty dollars for every such offence.

11th.—All cases of loss of property by theft or fraud on board ship, as well as of assault or felony requiring redress, or involving the public peace, must be immediately reported. Any Chinese subject guilty of a misdemeanor on shore or afloat may be detained on detection, but information in such case must be given forthwith at the Consulate or Vice-Consulate Office, and in no instance shall British subjects be permitted to use violence towards Chinese offenders, or take the law into their own hands.

12th.—Any vessel laden with Gunpowder or any combustible, is prohibited from entering the anchorage or remaining within a distance of *one mile* therefrom.

13th.—No seaman or other person belonging to a British ship may be discharged or left behind at this Port without the express sanction of the Consul or Vice-Consul, nor until sufficient security shall have been given for his maintenance and good behavior while remaining on shore. If any British subject left at this Port by a British vessel be found requiring public relief prior to the departure of such vessel from the dominions of the Emperor of China, the vessel will be held responsible for the maintenance and removal of such British Subject.

14th.—Masters are required to conform to the "Custom House Regulations" published by Consul Mongan on the 25th of May 1861.

15th.—When a vessel is ready to leave this Port, the master shall give notice to the Consul or Vice-Consul, and shall hoist a Blue Peter at least 24 hours before the time appointed for her departure.

16th.—No British Subject may establish either a Boarding or Eating House at this Port without the sanction of the Consul or Vice-Consul. Every licensed boarding or eating house keeper will be held accountable for the good conduct of all inmates and frequenters of his house.

17th.—Every British subject residing at this Port, who shall not have been already enrolled in the Consular register, shall apply to the Consul or to the Vice-Consul to be enrolled within 10 days after the promulgation of these regulations. No British subject will be entitled to claim the protection of the authorities who shall not so have enrolled himself, and who cannot allege valid reasons for having done so.

18th.—The term "Consul" or "Vice-Consul" shall be constructed to include every officer of Her Majesty's Consular Service, holding the Queen's commission as Consul or Vice-Consul, or acting as such.

19th.—All fines and penalties imposed under the above regulations shall be levied and enforced in the manner specified in Article 30th of the Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated the 13th June, 1853, and all penalties shall be appropriated and applied as provided for in Article 38th of the same order.

The London Mail of 26th September, due in Hongkong on the 12th November, and here on the 17th. It was received last year on the 20th November per *Ly-ee-moon*.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer with the Mail for Europe, &c., is appointed to leave on Wednesday, the 25th instant.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21 1863

Our contemporary, the *Hongkong Daily Press* has in his issue of the 10th inst. fallen into a strange mistake. A long extract, under the heading of "A Voice from Hangchow" is given as from the columns of the *North China Herald*. It is true that in another portion of the same paper, he ascribes the "Voice" to the *Friend of China*. 'Honor to whom honor is due.' We shall thank our southern contemporary to notice the error.

Burgevine's career in China seems likely to have an unsatisfactory ending. He has been a fruitful source of contention and ill feeling between the American Authorities and the local Native Government. At length the dispute appears to be upon the eve of settlement, by his deportation from Shanghai. We are not disposed to blame the Futai and his colleagues in office for insisting on Burgevine's departure from the country. He has doubtless rendered himself in the highest degree obnoxious to them. His conduct at no time bore the impress of that cringing nature which the narrow-minded Chinese Official delighteth to honor. When in command at Sungkong, his course of action was always honest and "above board," rather tending to beard the mandarins than to follow out their wishes blindly. This peculiarity was clearly but most injudiciously exemplified in his conduct to Takee. From the time that Burgevine first practically announced his intention of never bending to the peculiar ideas of the Chinese officials, every effort was made to diminish his power, and lessen his influence with his soldiery. Inflammatory placards were posted up in Sungkong, and no means left untried to lower his popularity with both natives and foreigners, and thus compass his ruin. We must also notice another most powerful incentive towards getting rid of Burgevine. For the Nanking expedition, a large amount of stores was requisite, the payment for which in hard cash before delivery, was insisted upon in Hongkong. Burgevine advanced a large amount of money, a debt which, in view of the intervening circumstances, the Government now repudiates. It is absurd to say that any subsequent act on Burgevine's part when he was no longer connected with the Imperial force, could vitiate his claim to monies advanced by him during his term of office. We must therefore claim the same justice for him that we hear out the Chinese government in claiming for themselves. We must insist on the pecuniary debts due by the latter to Burgevine being religiously paid, and we shall not then object to any exercise of power or influence which will exact from Burgevine the penalty of the moral and political debt which the Chinese government claims from him. Each side has a wrong for which to obtain redress, and a right to enforce. If, therefore, the Consular authorities compel Burgevine's compliance with a demand (the justice of which we do not deny) they are, we believe, equally bound to compel the recognition of those rights to which every man, whether in public or private life, may lay claim. Burgevine now lies in prison on a charge of committing a crime against the Government of the country in which he as a foreigner was living. The eye of the law does not recognize any difference between a rightful and a usurping government. It claims for the government actually in power the support and countenance of all those who live in the country over which, rightly or wrongfully, that government exercises its sway. It matters not therefore whether Burgevine himself and the Consular authorities be or be not persuaded of the divine right of the Tartars. Burgevine has been guilty of a state offence, and for that it is only just that he should suffer. On the other hand it is asserted that, through some inadvertence, he was not informed of the deportation clause in the pardon extended to those who voluntarily left Suchow. The document transmitted to Major Gordon by Messrs. Markham and Seward, contained a special proviso to the effect that the Consuls reserved the right of deporting any subjects of England or America who should come over from the Suchow garrison. We are not, however, aware of any direct promise made to the Chinese that Burgevine should be forced to quit the country. However this may be, and whatever difficulties might be raised on the score of the condition not having been explained to him, we have no intention of asserting that the Chinese, through the Consuls, are acting with unwarrantable harshness in insisting on exiling Burgevine from China. They claim justice on an offender, but that offender has at the same time a right to claim justice from them. Some difficulty will, we understand, be found in deporting Burgevine from China should he wish to remain in the country. If we are informed rightly, the power of the American Consul in this matter is purely local, and he can consequently only order the deportation of a criminal from Shanghai. In that case, without a warrant from the minister, Burgevine could take up his residence at any other port in China; and even did the minister issue a warrant of deportation, it would not, we presume, take effect in Hongkong. Were Burgevine to remove to Hongkong, he would be deported from China, and thus his sentence, as far as insisted on by the local authorities here, would be fully carried out. But it is self-evident that in Hongkong itself he could, were he so disposed, be a continual thorn in the side of the Imperial Government. It would seem, therefore, to be a preferable course for the native Government to adopt, to pay off Burgevine's claims, and permit him to leave the country with such a competence as would place him in a position in which he could no longer plead injustice and disappointed hopes as an excuse for hostility.

The passengers who came to China in the barque *Marquis of Argyle* will not look back with much satisfaction on their journey, nor will Captain Bellwood readily forget his first voyage as master. Three actions have already arisen out of circumstances which occurred during the passage, and a fourth is still possible, if Mrs. Friedelburgh should feel called on to emulate the public spirit of Miss Davis, and bring an action for the recovery of the whole of her passage money, because she was obliged to live on salt provisions for a few weeks and received a curtailed allowance of wine and spirits. Perhaps, however, as we do not hear of this lady having fainted from want of the "common necessaries of life," as Miss Davis was in the habit of doing, Captain Bellwood may be spared a fourth appearance in the witness box and escape the payment of another $150. Although theoretically responsible for the provisions issued to his passengers, he was not the really guilty party in this instance. The owners of the vessel assured him that ample supplies had been put on board, and he naturally accepted their statement. Unfortunately it proved incorrect, and when Miss Davis undertook, as a public duty, to punish them by exposure in the Consular Court, Captain Bellwood, as their representative, had to bear the obloquy. We are glad to learn that Miss Davis intends to devote the $150 awarded her to purposes of public charity, after deducting from it lawyer's fees and other trifling expenses incidental to its recovery. Captain Bellwood has also been mulcted in $250 for shaking his first at this lady; making a total of $400,—some £110 more than she paid for her passage—which he has had to disgorge since his arrival in Shanghai. These, however, were ordinary cases; but it is seldom an action of the nature of Bellwood *versus* Andrews comes before a Consul. Somehow, such scandals do not often crop out in foreign ports; but are generally reserved for the more legitimate precincts of the Divorce Court. The plaintiff has preferred in the present instance that the matter should be made public in Shanghai, through the medium of an action for damages, and be pursued farther before Baron Wilde, on the basis of the evidence taken during the trial. Publicity, either here or in England, was unavoidable. It was a matter of choice whether it should take place in the Consular Court at Shanghai or in the Divorce Court at London. We do not design to recapitulate the evidence, which was of the usual Divorce Court class, though perhaps slightly exaggerated in its tenour; and only allude to it for the purpose of making a few remarks regarding the witnesses. From the evidence of the ladies, for instance, it would appear that the steward was an injured individual, and that the placing him in irons was an act of gratuitous cruelty. But from details he gave, it is evident that Captain Bellwood must have been subjected to constant *espionage*; that his every movement was watched, and his footsteps dogged, in a manner that would have enraged a man of much more placid temperament than he is represented to be. However blameable Captain Bellwood's conduct may have been, it was certainly not the province of the steward to interfere, and so far from meriting the charge of cruelty which has been implied by the lady passengers Captain Bellwood, by putting him in irons, punished him infinitely less severely than he deserved. The punishment may have been disproportioned to the alleged offence of wasting stores, but had been richly earned by a continued system of spying on every possible occasion and on any or no pretext. It is not surprising that he expressed a desire not to go home in the *Marquis of Argyle*. We must of course accept without question Mr. Cooper's assurance, that it was exceedingly painful to Mrs. Friedelburgh to give the evidence she did; and this being so, it is greatly to be regretted that she should have been called at all. From a statement made by her, in the course of her evidence, it is clear that Mr. Allan, the second officer of the vessel, could have given at least as strong testimony as herself on one point, and this would have been sufficient for all legal purposes, without the multiplicity of details which were elicited from Mrs. Friedelburg. It must have been sufficiently painful for that lady to witness the several occurrences, without being called on to recapitulate them in an open Court. As Mr. Lawrance said, in his able speech for the defence, feelings of unkindness are apt to be developed when one woman tarnishes the reputation of another, even under the compulsion of a summons—and, of course, against her inclination. It must have been especially painful to Mrs. Friedelburg, for instance, to recal the conduct she had felt herself constrained to adopt towards Mrs. Andrews after she discovered that the latter had fallen from her high estate. It may have been necessary, to preserve her own reputation unsullied, that she should avoid walking on the same side of the deck with that lady, and refuse to allow her to ascend to the poop in her company, to receive her friends. But such conduct is liable to the interpretation of unkindness which the counsel for the defence put upon it, and its recapitulation in Court might leave a doubt on the minds of those present whether the same kindness really were shown towards that unfortunate lady with which women might naturally be supposed to treat each other. Captain Bellwood's plea of guilty at an early stage of the proceedings prevented any evidence on this point being tendered by impartial witnesses; so Mrs. Friedelburg's own statement that such kindness *was* shown remains unsupported—and uncontradicted. It is impossible therefore to judge how far the absence of sympathy on the part of those from whom it might naturally be expected, may have been influential in driving Mrs. Andrews to seek it elsewhere when lonely and ill, and thus have paved the way to the unhappy consequences. Captain Bellwood's own conduct was of course inexcusable, the utmost his advocate could attempt was to palliate it. It is the duty of a master to maintain order and propriety in his ship; when he is the first to break them, he becomes unfit for the responsibility of his situation. The offence of the individual is aggravated in the person of the officer. The temptation may have been great, but can only be held to palliate not excuse the crime.

Summary of the Week.

The weather remains cold in and around Shanghai, the thermometer running

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down as low as 35 deg. at night. The English Mail, due on the 17th instant, has not yet arrived, but Messrs. Dow & Co.'s new str. the *Showy-leen*, has brought on the news. The intelligence, though important, may be summed up in a few words:—The Archduke Maximilian has accepted the crown of Mexico, the Polish insurrection remains still the same, and the Confederates have succeeded in repulsing the Federals in Tennessee. The loss on the Federal side is said to have been very heavy. Lee is also reported to have had an engagement with Meade. The siege of Charleston is suspended.

In the settlement, we have enjoyed during the past week a sufficient amount of excitement to satisfy the most eager in the pursuit of novelty. We have had a *crim-con* case, a murder, a Rifle meeting, a ball, and the abduction of a steamer. Besides all these separate and independent items, there was and is an undercurrent of chronic excitement relative to Burgevine and his doings. We have alluded to the Divorce case in another column. The circumstances as elicited on the trial were as follows. In the month of June the *Marquis of Argyle*, a passenger ship, under the command of a Captain Bellwood, sailed from London for this port. She brought five passengers: — three ladies, viz: Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Friedelberg and Miss Davis, first class, and two men second class. It would seem that all the passengers dined at the same table, but the second class "gentlemen" found so congenial a spirit in the Captain, that the presence of the three ladies had no effect in preventing them from keeping up a running fire of filthy conversation with him. So much for the purity and gentlemanly feeling of the Captain. Another important actor in the scenes destined to follow, must not be forgotten. This worthy was the black steward, conspicuous at once by his colour, his married state, his inquisitive disposition, his knowledge of masonic mysteries, and his strong religious principles. Mr. Matthews, for this is the name in which he rejoices, began soon after the ship had got out to sea, to suspect that the Captain and Mrs. Andrews were on terms of unwarrantable familiarity. It is needless to follow out the thread of reasoning by which he arrived at this conclusion. Suffice it to say he did arrive at it, and gave his reasons in the fullest and grossest terms. 'I am a married man,' said he, and know all about these things. I am a freemason also, although you would not think it. I'm black certainly, but then I'm a gentleman; but what I especially pride myself on is my excessive curiosity and my extraordinary piety.' These latter peculiarities incited him to watch behind doors, to peep in at keyholes and half-open windows—in a word to act most systematically the part of an eavesdropper. The amount of information he amassed in this way was enormous. Nothing escaped him. Indeed he delivered his statement before the Court with so much volubility that any mere listener to the proceedings might have imagined that the witness was, for the delectation of his auditory, reading aloud the spiciest passages in an extremely so-so novel. In the black's testimony, we must confess we could only see the results of a prurient curiosity directed to the investigation of very promising facts. But the Counsel for the prosecution wisely brought in as another witness, a lady whose spotless reputation was an earnest of her impartiality. This lady, we regret to say, has a very low opinion of her own sex. Hitherto we have always been of opinion with Herder that "amongst the characteristics of Woman is that motherly love with which Nature hath gifted her, independent of cold Reason, and wholly removed from all selfish hope of reward." We owe to the lady witness brought forward by Mr. Cooper, the information that she treated her erring sister with as much *kindness as women generally show to* one another—that kindness consisting in refusing to sit with her, talk with her, or appear in any way to acknowledge her existence, except indeed by taking accurate note of all her shortcomings. It was such conduct as this that Shakspeare bitterly stigmatised:—

> Who might be your mother,
> That you insult, exult, and all at once,
> Over the wretched? What though you have more Beauty,
> (As by my faith, I see no more in you
> Than without candle may go dark to bed)
> Must you be therefore proud and pitiless?

Miss Davis did not appear against the defendants. *It was unnecessary that she* should do so, as the evidence was overwhelming. We are not, however, favorably struck by any of the party who made the voyage in the *Marquis of Argyle*. The much abused P. & O. Co. may again hold up its head, and boast of the superior morality of Steam Navigation. We may now dismiss the *crim-con* case, merely stating that the plaintiff claimed damages to the amount of £3,000. The Court, however, has reserved its judgment.

The Murder claims our next attention. On the evening of Tuesday last, a man named White, called on a former partner of his, named Webster, who was living at the "Express Hall," a boarding house in Hongqua. White demanded some money which he asserted was due to him, and a quarrel arose. White, who was armed with a revolver, fired three times at Webster, and at the third shot succeeded in killing him. An inquest was held at the American Consulate on the following day when a verdict of Wilful Murder was returned against White. His trial comes off on Monday.

The Ball given by the Shanghai Volunteers *on last evening was a decided* success. We regret our inability to do justice by any description of ours to the ladies present, or to the dresses in which they appeared. Should, however, any of our lady friends volunteers descriptive article, we shall be very happy to chronicle the appearance of each particular fair one with all the fidelity of the *Morning Post*. One of Messrs. Fletcher & Co.'s new godowns was transformed as if by magic into a ball room. The ceiling and walls were most tastefully decorated with flags, and nothing was visible to remind us of such prosaic articles as chests of tea or bales of cotton. At one extremity of the room was erected a throne, evidently intended for the reception of the "fairest fair," but what duty was to be performed by the Queen of the Revels was a matter of speculation to the uninitiated. We were not long kept in suspense. The Volunteers were, after the first half dozen dances, drawn up in double line; the Rangers to the right, the Infantry to the left of the throne. Mrs. Warden was then conducted to the vacant seat by Commandant Antrobus, and the successful competitors at the late Rifle Meeting were summoned to receive their prizes. Captain Gordon, Sergeant Milsom, and Privates Forbes and Cann then approached the throne, and were addressed as follows by the newly elected Queen:—

Gentlemen, successful candidates at the Volunteer Rifle Meeting, I have very much pleasure in awarding to you the prizes you have so skilfully and so deservedly won, and I congratulate you most heartily. Before conferring your honors upon you, permit me in the name of the ladies of Shanghai, to assure you that they are proud of their Volunteers, and are convinced that if called upon for active service, their defenders will prove equal to the emergency, and do no disgrace to the arms they bear.

To you, Mr. Forbes, I present the *All Comers'* Cup. You, Mr. Milsom, are the fortunate holder of the *Challenge* Cup for this year, and although I wish you every success at the next Meeting, yet I trust that you may find many skilful competitors. Should you again receive this prize, receive, in anticipation, my congratulations. Captain Gordon, the name of the Cup you have presented, and have yourself won, tells us that we are about to lose the commander of the Mounted Rangers. I am paying your successor a compliment when I express a hope that he may prove as energetic a commander as yourself. You have fairly won the cup, and I have much pleasure in presenting it to you.

Mr Cann, the last prize, the *Garrison* Cup, is yours. It is a noble prize, given by the officers of the garrison, and proves the kindly fellow feeling which exists between the regular troops and their young brethren in arms—The Volunteers. As I see before me gentlemen of all nations united in one common and noble cause, I must express my sincere hope that, side by side, their Rifles will only be pointed in friendly Meetings at the "Butts."

We are, alas, forced to fall from the sublime to the ridiculous, and say a word about the comestibles before closing this *notice. An excellent supper was pro*vided, to which the fullest justice was done. At about three o'clock this morning the room commenced to thin rapidly, and at four, the ball-room, unillumined by the presence of beauty, was again a godown. *Sic transit gloria mundi.*

A description of the Rifle meeting on Wednesday last, will be found in another column. It only remains to give a sketch of the events connected with the seizure of the *Firefly*, and then, we shall, we believe, have discharged our duty to our readers. The *Firefly* is a steamer which had lately been chartered by the Chinese government for service on the Tai-hu, and had in her first trip under Doctor Macartney been very successful in clearing the Great Lake of Rebel boats. On the night of Saturday last, while lying in the river off the junk anchorage, it would seem twenty-five or thirty foreigners dropped down in a chop with the tide, and suddenly springing on board took possession of the steamer. The quartermaster jumped overboard, and swam ashore, but gave no alarm until it was too late to think of saving her. Steam was course immediately got up, and a start made for Soochow. The *Firefly* had on board, besides her own armament, a very heavy inventory of guns, stores, ammunition, &c. for the *Taeiloo*.

On the following day (Sunday the 16th) Burgevine, being very anxious to communicate with Gordon, and not knowing, so far as we can learn, that the *Firefly* had been captured, went on board the *Fei-leong* to take a passage to Gordon's Head Quarters. He remained until midnight, when a large body of mandarin soldiers arrived, hustled him on board the hulk *Bo-Peep*, tied his hands and feet, robbed him of everything he possessed, and kicked him in the most brutal manner. His old wound was reopened by the violent treatment he received, and he in consequence now lies in a precarious state. On Monday evening he was sent down under an escort to the settlement, Mr. Seward, who went to remonstrate with the Futai, passing Burgevine on his way from the city: On Wednesday a warrant was issued from the U. S. Consulate for Burgevine's *arrest, and he now lies in the Consular* jail. Our readers are thus in possession of the facts. We refer them to the leading columns for a discussion of the "Burgevine question."

We learn from the Hongkong *Daily Press*, that Messrs. Russell & Co.'s steamer *Scotland* has been seized by the Chinese Custom House authorities on the charge of taking in cargo at a port not opened by treaty. H. M. S. *Scout* effected the capture on the 30th ult., and on boarding four junks which were lying alongside the *Scotland*, found some seventy or eighty pieces of cannon, from 19 to 68 pounders. It is asserted that these munitions were intended for the Tycoon's Government, but the suspicion which rests over the *Scotland's* last trip renders it likely that Kagosima and no: Yokohama was her destination. *We have been informed that the house* of Russell & Co. is not in the least implicated in the affair, and that, if at all compromised by it, they will owe a debt to the junior members of their hong.

From Hankow we learn that the Nien-fei are at a distance of some fifty or sixty miles from the city, but little or no alarm is felt.

A correspondent writing from Peking, assures us that the Lay and Osborne fleet is doomed. It seems that the demands made by Captain Osborne appeared to Prince Kung to be so outrageous that he quashed the question by repudiating the entire affair. The Hsi-shan coal districts have been explored, and an enormous coal field discovered.

The news from Japan is absolutely *nil*. Some professions of friendship on Satsuma's part appear to have been received *cum grano* by the English press in Yokohama. No new outrage had taken place, but trade remains excessively dull.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

The following resolutions, to be moved at the Meeting of Land Renters convened for the 30th instant, have been notified to the Secretary of the Municipal Council.

Mr. Hanbury.

1.—That whereas it is reported that the French Municipal Council deny the right of His Excellency the Taotai to levy any taxes, dues, impositions, or squeezes in that portion of the settlement under their jurisdiction, and have refused to allow a certain tax of eight per cent on rentals to be collected for the Chinese Government,

This Meeting is of opinion that the interests of land holders in other parts of the settlement will be seriously prejudiced by the adoption of a different line of policy, and whereas the land landholders have never yet consented to the levying of any such taxes, dues, impositions or squeezes on the part of the Chinese Authorities as are now proposed, this meeting desires the Municipal Council to resist the collection of same, until such time as one uniform system is agreed on for the whole European settlement, which system shall receive the approval of a future meeting before being acted on.

2.—That whereas the Hong-que district having been formally incorporated with the so called English concession by the resolutions at the Public Meeting of 31st March, 1862, and 4th April, 1863, the Municipal Council be desired actively to proceed with the laying out of roads and other elementary improvements on that side, but that the expenses to be so incurred shall be regulated by the estimated income to be derived from that quarter.

This meeting is furthermore of opinion that the large Police Force maintained there, is necessitated by the presence of great numbers of the foreign seafaring class, who cannot fairly be regarded as Hong Que residents, but as generally appertaining to the port. Therefore the land renters on that side should not bear more than a fair proportion of the heavy expense for police thus incurred.

Mr. E. M. Smith.

1.—Whereas the Land Regulations do not oppose any modification being made by Land renters in their measure of voting on Municipal Matters, therefore be it resolved that at this meeting and henceforth, the owners of land within this concession shall be entitled to one vote for any lot of ground *assessed* at and under one thousand taels *in value, and one for every additional* thousand taels; fractions above five hundred taels to command one vote.

2.—Whereas the Foreign Ministers at Pekin contemplate making some arrangement with the Chinese Authorities for the better government of the European settlements at Shanghai, therefore be it resolved that this meeting defer all consideration of the annexation of Hong-que to this concession until the receipt of further advices from Pekin for the Land Renters' guidance.

3.—Whereas there is a clause in the Land Regulations which expressly provides that Brothels, Gambling houses, *and Opium smoking shops shall not be* allowed within the limits of the concession,

Therefore be it resolved that this meeting do hereby empower the Municipal Council to issue notices that all such establishments will be closed after the first of January next, and to adopt such stringent measures as they may deem necessary to enforce this regulation and guard against bribery being used for its violation.

4.—Whereas the business of the Land Office has increased so as to necessitate the adoption of some measure to meet the wants of that department, therefore be it resolved that an annual fee of one dollar for every thousand taels of assessed value of land within this concession be set aside on the first of January in each and every year for the current ex*penditure of the said department*, and that the Chairman of the Municipal Council be empowered to arrange with H. M.'s Consul all necessary details thereto.

5.—Whereas the Yang-king-pang creek is being gradually filled up with rubbish by Chinese occupants of houses in the French and English Concessions, thereby interfering with its navigation and adding to the unhealthiness of that portion of the two Concessions it traverses; therefore be it resolved that the Municipal Council be hereby empowered to solicit the co-operation of the French Municipal Council to obtain from the *Chinese authorities the necessary chop* for levying wharfage dues on the cargoes of all boats as they pass into and out of the Creek, and that these dues shall be appropriated towards paying the interest on loans negotiated from time to time to meet the cost of *deepening the Creek*, facing it with granite, building over it substantial iron bridges, and keeping it cleansed from mud deposit and rubbish.

RIFLE MEETING.

The weather, although exceedingly fine was unfavourable for rifle-shooting Wednesday. The wind was high and gusty, *and the bright sun shining directly in* the eyes of the competitors must have completely dazzled them. Notwithstanding these drawbacks however, the shooting was fair, especially that for the Garrison Cup, in which at the shorter distance only two or three of the competitors made a single miss. The shooting was still very good at the longer range though the increased distance evidently told. Private Cann, the winner, made two centres at this range. "The Farewell Cup," given by Captain Panmure Gordon to be shot for by the Rangers, was won by the donor. We were glad to observe that, notwithstanding the coldness of the weather, a few ladies were on the ground. The following is a list of the winners of the several Cups.

All Comers' Cup.—Value £50. Presented by Robert Reid, Esq., open to all comers. Entrance $5.

Won by Private Forbes.

Private Forbes s. v c.	19	points.
" Manson	15	"
" Rahimeh Khan 2d Beloochee Regiment	15	"
" Gammell s. v. c.	14	"
Lieut. Ma hon	12	"
Private Dost Mahomed 2d Beloochee Regiment	12	"
Commandant Antrobus s. v c.	11	"

Challenge Cup.—Value 100 Guineas. Presented by R. J. Ashton, Esq., to be shot for by the Members of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, and to be won two consecutive years, before becoming the property of the holder. Entrance $5.

Won by Private Milsom.

Private Milsom s. v. c.	17	points.
Capt Thorne	15	"
Private Gammell	13	"
Com Antrobus	11	"

Farewell Cup.—Value £50. Presented by Captain Panmure Gordon, to be shot for by the Shanghai Mounted Rangers. Entrance $5.

Won by Captain Panmure Gordon.

Capt. Gordon s. m. r.	18	points.
Private Lind	17	"
" Kelly	13	"
Lieut. Markham	11	"
Sergt. Penson	11	"

Garrison Cup.—Value $250. Presented by the Officers of the Garrison, to be shot for by the Members of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps. Entrance $5.

Won by Private Cann.

Private Cann s. v. c.	19	points.
" Mimson	18	"
Comdt. Antrobus	15	"
Sergt. Temple	14	"
" Kahn	14	"
Private Mackenzie	14	"

MEETING OF FOREIGN CONSULS.

A meeting of the Treaty Consuls took place at the British Consulate on the 17th instant, for the purpose of consulting *in view of the recent piratical sei*zure of the steamer *Firefly*. A letter from General Brown to H. M. Consul, urging that measures should be concerted for the general security of the public peace was read, and it was decided that all the Consuls resident at Shanghai should be invited to meet on the following Thursday, with a view to general consultation on the most feasible plan of keeping the rowdy tendencies of the floating population in check. We publish herewith the Minutes of this Meeting, from which it will be seen that, whilst avoiding the main question really at issue, viz: the actual deportation *from Shanghai of the chief disturber of* public peace, a number of highly practical Resolutions were passed, which, if carried energetically into effect, cannot fail to produce results of a most favourable character.

Minutes *of Meeting of the Foreign Consuls at Shanghai, held at the British Consulate November 19th 1863, for the purpose of taking into consideration the measures requisite for maintaining peace and order in the Foreign Settlements.*

Present,—John Markham, Esq., H. M.'s Acting Consul,—*Chairman*; M. G. Chevrey Rameau, Gérant du Consulat Général de France; G. F. Seward, Esq., U.S. Consul; G. B. Dixwell, Esq., H.I. R.M. Consul; Th. Probst, Esq., H.P. M. Consul; H. W. Dent, Esq., Portuguese Consul; W. Keswick, Esq., Danish Consul; T. Kroes, Esq., Consul for the Netherlands, and Acting Consul for Belgium; Edw. Cunningham, Esq., Swedish Consul; Jas. Hogg, Esq., Italian Consul; John Moore, Esq., Spanish Acting Consul; W. Schwemann, Esq., Acting Consul for the Hanse Towns.

The proceedings were opened by the Chairman who considered that the main object for which this Meeting had taken place was the discussion of a feasible plan for keeping order in the settlements, in view of the large number of dangerous characters who infest the place, affording facilities for the illicit enlistment of foreigners in the rebel service, and generally forming a fruitful source of disorder. As many of these vagabonds were of nationalities not represented here by Consuls, it was highly desirable that some measures should be taken into consideration for rendering such men amenable to authority.

M. Rameau thought that a joint Tribunal might be constituted among the Treaty Consuls, who should adjudicate the cases of all vagabond aliens; but, after some discussion, it was generally thought that such a Tribunal would be unable to act with sufficient efficiency, through lack of due legal powers, even though requested by the Chinese Government to assume the necessary functions.

Mr. Dent suggested that with the exception of the Greeks, numbers of whom are known to be in and around Shanghai, almost every nationality is represented here by a Consul, and that the means of enforcing separate authority already really exists. The difficulty however is, with the means at command, to reach the criminal class, composed chiefly of deserters or discharged seamen from the shipping, over whose conduct ashore Consuls have very inadequate means of maintaing supervision.

Mr. Kroes thought that some restrictive measures might be devised to prevent the indiscriminate landing of unemployed seamen; but taking into account the facilities for desertion, and the impossibility of preventing the discharge of sailors under certain circumstances, such measures were not generally thought practicable.

It was next suggested that in the case of subjects of Non-Represented Powers, the Municipal Council might be deputed by the Chinese authorities to act in a manner similar to that prescribed in the Municipal Regulations for the American Settlement, but, Mr. Seward explaining that this clause is simply designed as a security for the collection of the taxes, M. Rameau thought that a Council might be constituted, consisting of the Senior Naval and Military officers on the spot, for the purpose of dealing with foreign offenders when unrepresented by Consuls. It was thought, however, that such a Council would clash with the Municipal institutions, and be better represented by a combined action on the part of the Treaty Consuls.

Mr. Dent and Mr. Cunningham were of opinion that should the Chinese authorities agree to depute to the Municipal Council the power of dealing with unrepresented nationals, a system of registry might be instituted, and offenders of this class be severely dealt with under Municipal Regulations.

Mr. Keswick proposed that authority of this description should rather be de-

(See Supplement.)

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INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Marine Branch: 5 Royal Exchange Avenue, London.
Capital.... £2,500,000.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the *Marine Branch* of the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies at current rates of Premium.

GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 258 Shanghai, 14th Oct., 1863.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Directors of the Lancashire Insurance Company have appointed Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co. Agents for the Company at Shanghai.

By Order,
GEORGE STEWART,
General Manager.
tf 240 Manchester, July 1863.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL....£2,000,000.

Board of Directors in Manchester.
JOHN TODD, Esq., Chairman.
W. H. Bradley, Esq.
John Clegg, Esq.
B. Darbyshire, Esq., Liverpool.
Alexander Ewing, Esq., Glasgow.
William Fenton, Esq., Rochdale.
Samuel Hargreaves, Esq.
John Knowles, Esq.
J. Robinson Kay, Esq., Bury.
J. Schofield Mayson, Esq.
Wm. Pilkington, Esq., Blackburn.
Joseph Schofield, Esq.
N. Schelmerdine, Esq.
James Smith, Esq., Liverpool.
James Wagstaff, Esq., London.
Edward Wanklyn, Esq.
Barton Wood, Esq.

Directors in Liverpool.
C. HOLLAND, Esq., Chairman.
B. Darbyshire, Esq.
Thomas Fry, Esq.
Henry Jump, Esq.
Frederic Lyon, Esq.
James Smith, Esq.
James Smith, Esq.
Thos. R. Stolterfoht, Esq.

The income of the Company is now as under:—

Fire premiums, upwards of.....	£ 60,000
Life premiums and interest.....	29,000
The Life Assurance Fund now exceeds.....$.....	88,000
The Funds of the Company exceeds.....	251,000

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Insurances are transacted on terms as moderate as those of any responsible office.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Lancashire is also prepared to receive proposals for Life Assurance.

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and all further information may be obtained from

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.,
Agents at Shanghai.
tf 241 Oct. 3, 1863.

THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this port for the above Company are prepared to grant Police by first-class vessels from Shanghai to any Port or Ports in the United Kingdom, also by steamers to Ports on the Coast of China, India, Australia, and Europe. Payable in London.

ROTHWELL, LOVE & Co.
tf 53 Shanghai, 26th August, 1862.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building, situated on the British Concession at Tsechuhlin, Tien-tsin.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

NOTICE.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Colonial Marine and Fire Insurance Society of Batavia.

The Undersigned Agents for the above named Companies, are prepared to issue Policies upon Marine risks upon the customary conditions.

Policies can be made payable in London, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and at almost every port of India, China, and Australia

ADRIAN & Co.
tf 28 Nagasaki, December, 1862

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company, and are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th January, 1862.

NOTICE.

Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above-named Insurance Company, are now prepared to issue Policies against Marine Risks upon the usual terms, to the extent of Mexican $37,000 by Sailing Ship, and Mexican $90,000 by Steamer.

Wm. PUSTAU & Co.
19sp-64 Shanghai, 18th April, 1862.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned have been authorized to Grant Policies against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situate in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £1,250,760 Stg.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3d February, 1862.

INSURANCES.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

The Undersigned, having been chosen Secretaries and Agents of this Association are prepared to issue Policies upon marine risks at current rates of premium.

Policies can be made payable in London, New York, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Fuchau and Shanghai.

In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the assured of each year, at the close of each current year, fifteen per cent of the profits of the Company for that year, divided *pro rata* to the amount of premiums paid by each Police holder.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf Shanghai November 1st 1862.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

The Undersigned have been appointed Agents in Shanghai for the above Company and are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, as follows—

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, detached and in the occupation of Foreigners, at the rate of ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On Furniture and Stores in the above, 1 *per cent per annum.*

On first-class detached Godowns, ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On second-class Godowns 1 *per cent per annum.*

On Merchandize in Godowns, 1 *per cent per annum; ½ per cent for 3 months*, and ¾ *per cent for 6 months.*

Policies will be granted to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on its contents.

No Insurance will be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Considerable advantages are offered by this Company to those effecting Insurance for a longer period than one year.

Forms of Proposals and all requisite information can be obtained at the Offices of the Undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st July, 1861.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above-named Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the Extent of £5,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

MACPHERSON & MARSHALL.
tf Yokohama, 24th October 1861.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

The undersigned Agents in Shanghai for the above Company are prepared to accept assurance as under:

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, *used strictly as such*, and the contents consisting of Household furniture, &c., therein, in private use, at the rate of ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On Buildings of Brick or Stone covered with Tiles, Slates or Metal, detached from Chinese Tenements, and on their contents at the rate of *one per cent per annum*, and to the extent of £10,000 on each separate building.

A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sum may be underwritten on a Building alone, or on the contents alone, or part on the Building and part on the contents.

Assurances for Six months will be charged *three-fourths, and for* Three months *one-half of the annual rate.*

No Assurance is to be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Parties applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
tf Shanghae, 2d June, 1860.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,— on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to
Wm. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on Ordinary Marine Risks to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

Sherry Yesi's in 2 & 3 doz. cases, Tls. 8 p. doz
Port, " " " " " 8 "
Champagne, in 1 " " " 12 "
Claret, (Barton & Guestier's)
St. Julien, in 1-doz. cases, " 8 "
Medoc, 1 " " 5 "
Cognac Brandy, 1 " " 10 "
do. do. 1 " " 6 "
India Pale Ale, 4 " casks " 2 "

CHAPMAN, KING & Co.
tf 223 Shanghai, 12th September, 1863.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TO ARRIVE, OR FROM SHIPS-SIDE.

JAPANESE TIMBER AS UNDER:

800 pcs. Scantling, 13 & 14ft. long x 5½ in. sq.
2600 do. do. do. do. x 6 do
600 do. do. do. do. x 6 in. x 7 in.
6000 do. do. do. do. x 7 in. sq.
5000 Pine Boards, 12 ft. x 12 in x 1 in.
2000 do. 6 ft. x 12 in. x 1 in.
2000 do. 6 ft. x 10 *a* 12 in. x ½ in.
2000 Cedar Boards, 6 ft. x 10 *a* 12 in. x ½ in.
300 pcs. Firewood.

For further particulars, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 205 Shanghai, 22nd August, 1863.

Wm. DATO & Co.

BEG to intimate to the Residents of Shanghai and Visitors, that having completed the enlargement of their Store, they are now prepared to show their new Stock of Goods for Autumn and Winter. The varieties being too numerous to advertise an inspection is solicited.

Entrance by the new Store, corner of Rue Montauban facing Pont Edan or 2nd Bridge across the Yang-king-pang.
tf 235 Shanghai, 23rd Sept., 1863.

WORKS ON SALE.

At the Presbyterian Mission Press.

BROWN'S Colloquial Japanese or Conversational Sentences in English and Japanese, ...$6.00.
Martin's Analytical Reader, a Short Method for Learning the Chinese written Language, ...$4.00.
Culbertson's China or Darkness in the Flowery Land, ...$1.00.
Herniss's Guide to Conversation in the Ningpo dialect, ...$3.00.
Macgowan's Phrases in the Shanghai Dialect, ...$5 00.
27ju-64 163 Shanghai, 27th June, 1863.

Extract from the *Lancet*, February 4, 1854, and from Dr. Hassall's recent work on "Food and its Adulterations."—

"The samples of Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell were entirely free from COPPER."

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Celebrated Oilmen's Stores and Confectionery, may be had of every respectable dealer in India and the Colonies. Purchasers should be careful to obtain the genuine articles as inferior preparations are often substituted.

C. & B. invite attention to the following.—

PICKLES prepared in pure malt vinegar.
BOTTLED FRUITS for Tarts, Puddings, &c.
JAMS AND JELLIES, Marmalade, Fruits in Syrup, Crystalized Fruits. Prepared Calf's-feet and other table Jellies; Vanilla and other Creams.
PURE MUSHROOM CATSUP. Essence of Anchovies. Harvey's, Reading, Soho, Sir Robert Peel's, Royal Table, and other choice Sauces.
POTTED MEATS, Anchovy Paste, Bloater Paste, Soyer's Sauces, Relish, and Aromatic Mustard. Patent Preserved Hams, Cheese, Bacon, &c. Oxford and Bologna Sausages. Yorkshire Game Pates, Yorkshire Pork Pates. Mackerel in Sauce, Kippered Herrings, Pickle Salmon in Bottles, Fried Eels, H-rrings a la Sardines, Blackwall Whitebait, Fresh Oysters, and many other delicacies.

C. & B. are Special Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and for PHILLIPS & CANAUD'S SARDINES.

PURCHASERS DESIROUS of obtaining the genuine Manufactures of C. & B. should buy only from those dealers who may be fully relied upon, as many fraudulent Imitations of their goods are sold. In some instances labels resembling there are made use of, while in others empty jars and bottles bearing their labels are purchased, and filled with abominable mixtures.

It is well for the bottles and jars to be broken when empty, to prevent the latter fraud, but the only safeguard against the former is to be found in the character of the dealer. All articles from the Manufactory have on the Label the Address—

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen.
18no-63 Soho Square, London.

FOR SALE

GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne.
Port, Sherry, &c., &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

PUBLIC SALES.

PUBLIC AUCTION OF VALUABLE INLAND AND MARINE LOTS.

H. DUDDELL & Co., have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, sometime during the month of December, the exact date of which due notice will be given—the undermentioned property, namely:—

Inland Lot 372, known as McDougall's Foundry.—Total Area of which is 5,512½ superficial feet, together with the buildings thereon erected.

Ground Rept for same, $72.00 per Annum.

At the same time will be sold.

Marine Lot No. 25, immediately opposite Messrs. McDougall & Co.'s Foundry.—the Area of which is 26,219 feet, together with buildings thereon.

Ground Rent, $485.92 per Annum.

For Further particulars apply to the Auctioneers, where plans of the property may be seen, and where any information regarding the said property may be obtained.

tf (293) Hongkong, 28th Oct., 1863.

HOUSES & LAND.

TO LET.

The Godown in Foochow Road, at present occupied by Messrs. John Forster & Co.

For particulars apply to,
WATSON & Co.
tf 243 Shanghai, 3rd October 1863.

FOR SALE.

A Back Lot in British Concession at Kiukiang.

Apply to
RICHD. R. TYERS.
tf 117 Shanghai, 4th May 1863.

MISCELLANEOUS

AMMUNITION.

Eley's Ammunition

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

FOR SPORTING OR MILITARY PURPOSES:

Double Waterproof Central Fire caps, Felt Waddings to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for Killin Game, &c., at long distances; Breech Loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles.

Contractors to the War Department for Small Arms Ammunition.

Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartriges and Caps for Colt's, Adams', and other Revolvers.

Enfield Rifle Ammunition, and Ball Cartridges.

for Whitworth and Henry's Rifles, also for Westly Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's Dearc's and other Breech Loaders.

Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from soft Refined Lead.

Eley Bros., Gray's-Inn, London, W.C.
26wks 162 Shanghai, 27th June, 1863.

To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words
"*KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES*"
are engraven on the Government Stamp of each Box, without which none are genuine.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,

For half a century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the place of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c

Prepared and sold in Boxes, Tins, and Bottles of various sizes, by Thomas Keating, Chemist, &c., 79, St Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

Sold in Shanghai by
J. LLEWELLYN & Co.
"Medical Hall."
20wk 256 Shanghai, oct. 17th, 1863.

E. C. KIRBY & Co.,

Ship Chandlers, Store Keepers, and Bakers, &c.
NINGPO.

E. C. KIRBY & Co., having been established at this Port two years, and now receiving their Consignments of Goods direct, are enabled to supply the community and the shipping visiting Ningpo on such terms as will bear a favorable comparison with Shanghai and Hongkong, and trust to merit that share of patronage, so liberally bestowed on them hitherto.

They have on hand a good assortment of Ship Chandlery and Oilman's Stores, also Fancy goods of every description.

There is attached to the Store a Dispensary where prescriptions are carefully prepared and a large quantity of drugs always in stock.

tf 69 Ningpo, 12th March, 1863.

FOR SALE.

By Order of Mortgagees.

THE Property know as the American Steam Rice Mill Company, situated near the city of Bangkok, Siam. The land upon which this property stands is one of the finest situations near Bangkok, it has a frontage on the river Menam of 362 feet, running back on the Northern boundary 1,060 feet and on the Southern 924 feet, with a width of 383 feet in the rear. It is well cleared of jungle, is high and in fine condition along the shore from the quantity of ballast thrown in. A Wharf runs out from the front with a depth at the end of 12 feet at low tide. The houses, godowns, &c., are all in good condition, and provite ample accommodation for the hands employed and for storage of paddy cargo.

The Machinery is nearly new and comprises every thing necessary for Hulling, Cleaning and Polishing Rice, and is capable of turning out 1,000 piculs of Cargo Rice per day from paddy. It can also prepare the grain in the most thorough and complete manner for White or California Rice. It is worked by a Steam Engine of 30 horse-power in perfect and efficient order, consuming 2 tons of coal in 24 hours.

Plans and full specifications can be seen at the offices of Messrs. Boustead & Co., Singapore; Messrs. Revely & Co., Penang; Messrs. Whitney Brothers & Co., Calcutta. If not disposed of by private contract, this property will be sold by Public Auction on some day hereafter to be made known.

For terms and further particulars apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
11de 292 Shanghai, Nov. 14th, 1863.

SAUCE.—LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the only Good Sauce and applicable to every variety of Dish.

Extract of a Letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras to his Brother at Worcester, May, 1851:—

"Tell Lea & Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."

CAUTION.

LEA & PERRINS,

Beg to caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with Spurious Imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the names of L. & P. *forged.*

L. & P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.
10fo-64 24

MISCELLANEOUS.

EGLINTON HOUSE HOTEL, POINT DE GALLE.

PASSENGERS by the steamers of the P. & O. Company and the Messageries Imperiales calling at Point de Galle will find the Eglinton House Hotel a comfortable, and delightfully situated house, with a view of the sea and shipping; and within a few minutes walk of the jetty.

R. C. EPHRAUMS,
Proprietor.
19de 229 19 September, 1863.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. JOHN PENN & SON of Greenwich, the principal manufacturers of Marine Engines to the British & Foreign Governments, having appointed me their Agent in Shanghai, I am prepared to receive orders for the supply of Engines from that eminent firm delivered in the docks ready for shipment. Messrs. PENN & SON will also undertake to supply ships and Engines complete, the former to be constructed at one of the first Ship Building yards on the Thames.

GEORGE WHITFIELD.

Full particulars can be obtained at the offices of Messrs. Whitfield & Kingsmill, *Yew-hun.*
tf 33 Shanghai, 23rd January, 1863.

SCREW AND PADDLE STEAMERS, &c.

G. H. HARRINGTON & Co,
Architects, Engineers and Surveyors,
27, *Leadenhall Street, London, E. C.*

CONTRACTS entered into for Building Wood or Iron Screw and Paddle Steamers, Sailing Ships, Tugs or Barges suited to Sea or River Navigation.

Patent Combination Vessels with Teak Planking and Iron Frames.

Estimates and particulars forwarded on application, and contracts made for delivery of all kinds of Vessels in India.

6fy 198 30, Cornhill, London, June 1st, 1863.

GEO. E. SOMMARIPA,

COMMISSION AGENT.
NINGPO.
13fo (291) 10th Nov., 1863.

A. MARKS & Co.,

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
YOKOHAMA,
JAPAN.
tf 264 Yokohama, 5th October, 1863.

JOSHUA JOSEPH AND SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
BOOTS AND SHOES
SUITABLE FOR THE HOME & FOREIGN MARKETS
13, SKINNER STREET, SNOW HILL,
LONDON.
20w 255 Oct. 17th, 1863.

DICKSON & Co.

General Commission Agents,
NINGPO.
tf 244 Ningpo, May 18th, 1863.

J. KEARNY RODGERS,

GENERAL BROKER,
(In Ships, Land, Merchandize, &c.)

Office (公和 "*Kong Ho*") in Foochow Road, Next door to Messrs. Hall & Holtz's premises.
tf 119 Shanghai, 9th May, 1863.

BYRNE & Co.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS, SHIP BROKERS, AUCTIONEERS, MARINE SURVEYORS, AND PROPRIETORS OF CARGO-BOATS.

OFFICE AND GODOWN IN NANKIN ROAD.
near the Bund.
tf 15 Shanghai, 1st January, 1863.

McKENZIE & CO.,

Ship Chandlers, Store-keepers, and Provisioners,—Soda Water, and Lemonade Manufacturers.
Yang-king Pang,
SHANGHAI.

WHITFIELD & KINGSMILL,

Civil Engineers and Architects.
Yew-hun

Orders received for Machinery and Iron work of all descriptions to be executed in England under the superintendence of an Experienced Civil Engineer and Machinist.
tf 34 Shanghai, 23rd January, 1863.

S. C. WOODRUFF,

Shipchandler, storekeeper, and General Agent.
The Bund, Hong-que,
SHANGHAI.
my-64 May 10th, 1862.

HALL & HOLTZ,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

W. M. MORGAN & CO.,

Brokers, Commission Agents, and Auctioneers,
D'Aguilar Street,
tf HONGKONG.

Wm. DATO and Co.,

GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
SHANGHAI.
Yang-king-pang, Corner of Rue Montauban.
tf Shanghai, 4th April, 1862.

[*Edited by* R. ALEXANDER JAMIESON
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SUPPLEMENT TO THE "NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER, 1863.

puted to a Committee of Consuls, if delegated at all, as he considered that no judicial powers could be placed in the hands of a Municipal body of the nature existing at Shanghai. He saw valid objections to the exercise of judicial functions by a Municipal Council.

Mr. DENT was of opinion that inasmuch as the Municipal authorities represent the entire body of foreign residents at Shanghai, they would be fitter depositories of such powers than simply a limited number of representatives of certain foreign Governments. The latter might also, it must be remembered, object to the exercise of authority by *their Consuls over subjects of other* nations; whereas the Municipal control is already general, so far as it goes, and requires only the sanction of the Chinese Government to be made effective and stringent in the case of offenders who now enjoy a practical immunity in the absence of Consular authority.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM thought that, inasmuch as it is quite feasible for the Chinese Government to depute their undoubted power in this matter to whomsoever they please, it would be by no means impracticable to institute a board composed of four or five of the resident Consuls.

Mr. DIXWELL pointed out the difficulty which would here require to be met, viz: the raising of funds indispensable for promoting the efficiency of such a committee. He inclined rather to see any delegated powers of the nature under discussion placed in the hands of the existing Municipal Council, who are already provided with a revenue, and with employés and police.

In view of the difficulty of deciding upon the most fitting depositaries of the authority considered requisite for dealing with subjects of non-represented Powers, the question was put in the form of the following Resolution:

Proposed by Mr. CUNNINGHAM,

Resolved that the Chinese Authorities be requested to delegate to the Foreign Municipal Authorities their powers over foreigners in the Settlement, who are not represented by Consuls.

Amendment proposed by Mr. KESWICK:—

That the words "a Committee of Consuls" be substituted in the above Resolution for the words "Foreign Municipal Authorities."

The Resolution was carried without the amendment.

Mr. DIXWELL next brought forward a second point, which he considered of great importance,—viz: that many of the Consuls already established at Shanghai are not, in reality, vested with powers sufficient to enable them to deport dangerous characters. In his own case, for instance, he was not aware that he possessed any authority which would enable him to proceed against a Russian who should engage himself in the rebel service, were he called upon to take steps in such a case; but although for his own part, and doubtless also on the part of his colleagues, there would be no hesitation to take responsibility in the case of dangerous offenders, he was of opinion that both himself and other Consuls similarly placed should take steps for obtaining from their respective Ministers the warrant to deal summarily with men whose deportation from China is really a necessity.

Mr. PROBST concurred in this view, as he found himself similarly situated, and fully recognized the necessity both for decided action and for obtaining the requisite authority.

Mr. KROES stated in this connection that as regards his own nation, he is entitled to disown any Dutch subject who should enter into the military service of any foreign power; and that such men would place themselves in the category of non-represented foreigners.

Mr. DIXWELL continued that the main object of the meeting was undoubtedly to ascertain what powers are really possessed by the Consuls, and that its best result would be an application to the proper quarters for such authority as is found really requisite.

Mr. DENT was of opinion that the most effectual plan for checking the existing license and rowdyism would be strictly and impartially to enforce the neutrality provisions which already exist.

The following Resolution was thereupon proposed:

Proposed by Mr. KROES, and seconded by Mr. RAMEAU:

That a Committee be named by the Consuls to draw up such Regulations as may be thought necessary for the peace and order of the Settlement; and that those Consuls who are not invested by their Governments with the power to deal summarily with dangerous characters, shall apply for such authority as is needed; pending the receipt of which they shall take upon themselves the responsibility of action.

The above Resolution passed unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. CUNNINGHAM, and seconded by Mr. MOORE:

That the Consuls of the Treaty Powers form the Committee referred to in the foregoing Resolution.

Proposed as an Amendment by M. RAMEAU, and seconded by Mr. HOGG:

That the Chairmen of the respective Municipal Councils be included in the proposed Committee.

The Resolution carried with the amendment.

Mr. DENT next suggested that the opportunity of this assembly might be taken for the purpose of discussing the dangerous condition of the American Settlement, where the Municipal Council find great difficulty in preserving order by means of their police, owing to the large numbers of vagabond Malays, Manilamen, and Cantonese who infest that settlement. He thought that, whilst the British and Spanish Consuls were the proper functionaries for dealing with the two first classes, the Chinese authorities should be called upon to devise measures of restraint with respect to the Cantonese.

Mr. MOORE stated that he was aware that between two and three hundred Manilamen infest the purlieus of Hongkew, and that he has reason to hope a Spanish vessel of war will eventually be sent here for the purpose of removing these men.

Mr. MARKHAM thought that it was, at all events, within the power of the Chinese Authorities to prevent the indiscriminate straying of vagabond foreigners in the interior; and it was accordingly

Proposed by Mr. MARKHAM, and seconded by Mr. KESWICK:

That a joint communication to the Chinese authorities be adopted, urging upon them the necessity of apprehending any foreigners found in the interior unprovided with passports, and handing them over to their respective Consuls.

Carried unanimously.

Mr. SEWARD next suggested that much good might be effected, and valuable time saved, by regular Meetings of the Consular body, as it had become evident in the course of the present discussion that questions of general moment are constantly occurring, which might be very advantageously discussed. It was accordingly proposed by Mr. SEWARD, and seconded by Mr. MARKHAM:

That a Meeting of the Consuls be held monthly, for the purpose of discussion and action upon such important subjects as may from time to time arise; and that such meeting shall be held on the second day after the departure of the first English Mail in the month.

Carried unanimously.

The meeting was hereupon dissolved, with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

JOHN MARKHAM,
Chairman.

NOTES ON THE CURRENCY OF JAPAN.

(Japan Commercial News.)

The currency system of Japan during its centuries of seclusion, was founded on principles and framed with views so entirely different from those adopted by other countries within the circle of general commerce, that it may well be regarded as a puzzle. It included coins of the three metals ordinarily employed, viz:—Gold, Silver and Copper. Of the first and last of these metals, a more than average supply was always obtainable in Japan itself. Silver, however, was scarce and rare as a native product; the Government was able to control its supply entirely as it pleased, for there were only two channels by which it was obtainable—the Dutch and Chinese establishments at Nagasaki.

But so perfect were the restrictions on these factories, that neither in the one, nor in the other, was a single Japanese coin ever seen. A debtor and creditor account between Imports and Exports was kept, and the balance, after the departure of the licenced ship and junks, was carried on to the transactions of the following year. The most trifling expences were paid by notes on the government comprador. If the Dutch ship brought dollars, or the chapoo junks sycee, they were bartered against so much wax, seaweed, copper, &c., &c.

The Japanese Government, therefore, in consequence of the rarity of silver and its thorough command over its sources whether from mines or importation, was thereby enabled to control the circulation in accordance with its own special interests. Gold and copper, spread over various localities in Japan, were in the hands of the Daimios as well as of the Tycoon;—but silver—the metal most suitable as the circulating medium of the great bulk of transactions among Eastern nations—was entirely in the hands of the latter, whose interest it was to maintain its value at the surprising rates which the singular circumstances of the country alone permitted.

Hence the disproportionate relative values of silver and gold, and silver and copper; while as between gold and copper—the sources of which were too widely spread to be under exclusive control—the same or nearly the same relative values existed as prevailed in the rest of the world.

Besides the power which the complete command of one of three metals of which the coinage of Japan was composed, it must be borne in mind that it was essentially opposed to the views of the Japanese Government to encourage the development of commerce by the facilities created by a currency. The Government required a circulation for its own wants, but it never was part of its design to elevate the mercantile class, or to increase the number or facilitate the arrangement of mercantile transactions. Its object was limited to a convenient machinery for the collection of its taxes, to the profit derivable from the exaggerated value of a metal of which it was the sole holder, and to a powerful means of control.

Historical evidence as to the relative supplies of gold, silver, and copper, is to be found in all the accounts of the early trade with Japan—in 1670 and 167[illegible], more than 100,000 cobangs were exported. The year previous to the shutting up of the Dutch in Desima, gold to the value of more than three millions of dollars was bought; but long before that, Foreigners had ceased to export silver, as the supply was exhausted.

The anomalies of Japanese currency were only possible during such a state of seclusion as Japan, of all countries in the world, has been able to maintain for centuries. They could not co-exist for a single year by the side of a general intercourse with the rest of the world. The means of adjustment were quickly found. The rapid efflux of gold forced upon the Japanese government the adoption of the general relative values of the metals prevailing elsewhere.

The singular purchasing power of the Japanese itseboo causes it to spoken of as a token coin. To a certain extent, more especially in the interval between the opening of trade and the re-adjustment of the relative value by the coinage of the small cobangs and the withdrawal of the copper cash, this designation was correct enough, save in one particular. It is doubtful if ever the itseboo tokens were convertible at any government office into so many cobangs or cash. They were, however, received at their token value in payment of taxes.

That this adjustment, which took place three years ago, must have affected contracts and transactions to an extent almost incredible, can easily be believed. The arrangements of large classes must have been deranged in the most wholesale manner. But the evil has exhausted itself, and in the three years which have subsequently elapsed, the transactions of the country have had time to adapt themselves to the altered monetary circumstances.

Recent negotiations have shewn the expressed and unmistakeable intention of the Japanese government to return, if it is possible, to its old seclusion: all its acts and proceedings are clearly seen to be made to work to that end. If they are permitted to introduce any new coinage or innovation, its object will be by some artifice or other, to restore to the government the profit lost by the fall in the purchasing power of their silver coin. For this reason, we concur fully in the opinion which represents the consent of the foreign powers to the proposal of the Japanese government to issue a *new coinage of half itseboos, as a step highly* to be deprecated; inasmuch as it is intended to create the means of restricting the influence of general commercial operations on the internal traffic of the country. It would only render the subjection of the native merchants to the government more complete and abject than it is.

No country can deviate so widely as Japan did during her seclusion, from the acknowledged monetary principles on which a sound circulation is based and can hope to return to them without experiencing a convulsion great in proportion to the original deviation. This crisis Japan has gone through, and it is only by concession to measures dictated by the unconcealed hankering to return to ancient errors, that the gradual assimilation of the conditions of the currency and trade of Japan to those of the rest of the world, can be impeded.

The great practical object, meanwhile, is to secure the presence at the open ports of an amount of native Japanese coin equivalent to the difference in the amount of the Exports to and Imports from foreign countries—i. e. to the surplus value of Exports over Imports.

Suppose that our Imports are 3 millions and our Exports 6, it is clear that between the whole amount of the former and the moiety of the latter, the matter is one of barter effectively—having no influence on the rates of exchange between foreign and Japanese coin. These rates, however much they may vary, are determined by the condition connected with the purchase of the other moiety of the Exports.

Suppose the foreign merchant wishes to purchase $20,000 worth of silk, he settles in his own mind that the silk will pay at the price demanded. To meet that, he has the following means at hand: 500 pieces of Camlets saleable at $10,000; and cash $10,000 Mexican Dollars,—the former he sells at the price named, and the proceeds being added to his previous cash, he lays out both in buying silk.

The converse case with the seller of the Japanese silk is this,—he holds silk of the value of $20,000; but it will pay him better to invest half the value in camlets, which is done. But what becomes of the remaining $10,000 which are received in Mexicans. They are of no use to him if he takes them into the country—he cannot renew his silk or wax purchases with foreign coin, he must get rid of it in Yokohama.

The way of doing so resemble the ways of doing so in other countries, and the conditions which affect the rate in Japan, are precisely as the same conditions would act if they were in operation in other countries. He hears of some other Japanese merchant or broker who wants to purchase goods or steam-ships supplied by foreigners, and goes to him saying, "I hear you want to buy dollars—whereas I want itseboos;" a bargain is then effected—let us say, for the exchange of $5,000. For the other $5,000 the Japanese mint officers lie in wait. By their admirable system of surveillance, every transaction is known; and if the mint wishes to buy dollars, the Japanese trader finds it his interest to part with the last $5,000 at the mint rate of the day. The itseboos which are the proceeds of these transactions are sent into the country and paid out for silk, in which shape they once more return to the ports open to foreign trade.

From the foregoing account, it is evident that the interests of foreign and Japanese traders are identical in maintaining the value of the dollar at a fair rate. It is the interest of the latter to get as many itseboos as he can for the dollars he parts with, because he cannot send them into the country to renew his stock in trade.

What determines the rate of exchange between itseboos and dollars? Firstly, there is the premium naturally attached to a favored currency in the East. Reasonably enough the Japanese prefer their own coin which is current throughout the empire, and is a legal tender—to bullion. In a half civilized state of society like Japan, the property of currency enhances the value to an extent scarcely conceivable in the settled countries in Europe. Secondly, the immediate actual supply of itseboos in circulation among the traders at these ports. Now, it is by restricting these supplies at the port that the Japanese mint endeavors to keep down the price of the Bullion silver it requires for its coinage. The actual amount of itseboos in circulation at the port, however, is gradually enlarged by the increasing wants of the local population, which naturally seeks to keep hold of the representatives of value necessary to its own wants. The issues of itseboos which the courtesy of the Government allows to Foreign Government services—which is not so unimportant as might at first sight be imagined—also keep up or renew the local supply of itseboos, and tend to restrict the mint contrivances for the supply of bullion within tolerable limits.

It will be observed that this privilege of exchanging $100 for 298 itseboos, which was first temporaly conceded to Sir Rutherford Alcock as a necessary accommodation to meet the wants of the public service during the actual derangement connected with the re-adjustment of the metallic values, is voluntarily continued by the Japanese Government. There is not therefore, any ground for supposing that its relinquishment would be considered by the Japanese as a concession of importance. If they had thought so, it would have been stopped long ago. What we should hope may be the ultimate result of increased intercourse between Japan and the rest of the world, is that dollars tendered by the foreign merchant at the mint will be coined into itseboosa ta reasonable seigneurage. This, however, is not to be looked for so long as the mere property of currency so largely increases the purchasing power of the silver in the itseboo considered as a representative of exchange. But the extension of commercial operations tends clearly to this end; and a country which is so unmistakeably capable of rapid commercial developement as Japan, may see, in a much shorter time than now seems probable, a rapid approximation to the monetary conditions of the rest of the world. It is for this reason that, in recognising the exchange of $100 for 230-240 itseboos—as the present natural par, some have deemed it right to deprecate the establishment of that or any other artificial rate of exchange, because they feel convinced that the increase of commerce must tend to produce the natural rates due to the comparative intrinsic value of the different denominations of coin in exchange with bullion.

A word or two more with reference to the exchange granted to Foreign services. This issue is not, in practice, so limited or insignificant in its effect in keeping up the great desideratum—viz: an adequate supply of the native circulation at the ports—as might be supposed. The ships-of-war are included in the privilege to an extent which probably gives in Hakodadi and Yokohama the issue of itseboos against dollars at $1,000,000 for each port, (at the present moment the exchange at Yokohama, owing to the presence of the squadrons, it at a rate exceeding 2 millions of dollars per annum); at Nagasaki, the exchange has been insignificant, almost entirely confined to the consulates. At Hakodadi, where the exports are inconsiderable, the plentiful supply of itseboos, due to the privilege of the Russian ships, has kept the average value of $100 at 260-275 Its. This view receives ample confirmation in the fact that since the Russian ships have been withdrawn from Hakodadi lately, the value of $100 has fallen to 220 to 225 itseboos. At Yokohama a supply more restricted in comparison to the trade done, has been accompanied by, and maintained rates varying from itseboos 230-240 per $100,—whereas, at Nagasaki the rates have been from 210-230, and seriously diminished the extent of business of which the port is capable.

On the general question it may be sufficient to remark, that while it would be most unjust to the Japanese to endeavor to force into operation the extraordinary monetary article devised by Mr. Harris,—it existence has been sufficient to keep in check innumerable attempts of the Japanese to work a special profit out of the currency, and is a security for the progress of that natural monetary adjustment which is as much the certain result of increased commerce as light is of the presence of the sun. The instructions of foreign governments, while leaving the Japanese government free to arrange the details and denominations of their coins, should direct their agents to discourage, and if necessary, to resist any changes inconsistent with metallic-value relations existing generally throughout the world. Any means or expedients tending to secure a sufficient supply of native coin at the ports should be sedulously encouraged; above all, it should be steadily impressed on the Japanese government, that the best policy is to allow these matters to settle themselves under the influence of the commercial operations involved in a steady increase of trade.

SHANGHAI ALMANAC,
FOR 1863.

TO be had at the *North-China Herald* Office.

Shanghai, 1863.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
SHANGHAI BRANCH.

THE Bank keeps open *Current Accounts* on which no Commission is charged and no interest paid.

Local Bills discounted and advances made on approved securities.

Fixed Deposits received at rates of Interest varying according to the term of Deposit.

The Bank grants Drafts on *The City Bank* and on the Head Office in London, buys and sells bills on London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore and Hongkong, and transacts all the customary business of Banking and Agency.

J. P. LYNILL,
Manager.

tf 94 Shanghai, April 14th, 1863.

TO PURCHASERS AND CONSUMERS OF COAL IN SHANGHAI.

HAVING been informed that Cargoes of Coal have been Shipped at Birkenhead and certified as

"WELSH HARTLEY COAL,"

we hereby give notice that the parties giving such certificates have no authority from us to do so, and that all Coal shipped by us is certified on the back of the Bills of Lading, as

"LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL,"

and we further state that this is the only Coal of that name on the lists of the Honourable East India Company, and the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and no certificate is genuine unless signed as under.

W. & H. LAIRD,
Birkenhead and Liverpool.

7mo-64 63 7th March, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE ACCLIMATISATION SOCIETY OF VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA, are willing to make PURCHASES of such useful or ornamental BIRDS, ANIMALS, and FISH, landed in Melbourne, as may meet the requirements of the Society.

W. H. ARCHER, *Hon. Sec.*

THE ARGUS GOLD PRIZE CUP.

THE ARGUS GOLD PRIZE CUP, of the value of One Hundred Pounds, for the year 1861, will be given to any one (unconnected with *The Argus* or *Yeshan* newspaper) who, within the year ending 31st October, 1862, shall introduce into the colony the most valuable or interesting ANIMAL, BIRD, or FISH, in sufficient numbers to establish the breed.

The decision to rest with the Council of the Acclimatisation Society, subject to the ratification of the Editor of *The Argus*.

Applications to be lodged with the Council of the Acclimatisation Society, before the 1st of December, 1862. 291c

NOTICE.

SHANGHAI DOCK COMPANY
E. HAWKINS, *Superintendent.*

THIS Company being *now Proprietors* of both Docks known as the OLD and NEW DOCKS give notice—

That the OLD or POINT DOCK is closed for enlargement, and cannot receive Vessels, until further notice.

The NEW or LOWER DOCK receives Ships of 14 feet draft and 280 feet length.

The Dock charge is Tl. 1.5, (one tael five mace) per Ton for one course of tide, and Tl. 1 (one tael) per Ton for an additional course.

The Shipwright Work on any vessel entering the Docks is open to general competition.

The Dock Company is not responsible for any *debt incurred in the name of the Docks*, unless the contract is signed by both the Superintendent and the Chairman of the Company.

All bills for Dockage must be receipted by Messrs. Russell & Co., Treasurers of the Company.

P. LOUREIRO,
Chairman.

tf Shanghai, 19th February, 1862.

UNION DISPENSARY.

THE Undersigned begs to inform the community of Shanghai and Captains of Ships visiting this Port, that he has established himself as *Apothecary* in the above DISPENSARY.

G. MARTIN,
Apothecary.
Rue du Consulate.

tf 116 Shanghai, 1st May, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, having been assured of the support of the Imperial and Consular Authorities, give notice that they do not hold the interests they represent responsible for any damage done by their steamers to vessels lying in the fair way, as defined by the Harbour Master, or within the berth at their buoys

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 209 Shanghai, August 28th, 1863.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.
SHANGHAI AGENCY.

THE Bank buys and sell bills on LONDON, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, HONGKONG, FOOCHOW, and HANKOW.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are kept, but no Interest is allowed thereon.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received at the following rates of Interest:—

If lodged for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.

If lodged for 9 months certain 5 per cent per annum.

If lodged for 12 months certain 7 per cent per annum.

Hours of business from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; on Saturdays from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M., after which times receives, only, no business of any kind will be transacted.

H. HOWE WIGGINS, *Agent.*

tf Shanghai, 1st August, 861

WORKS ON SALE.
At the London Mission Printing Office,
SHANGHAI.

CHINESE CLASSICS with Prolegomena, Indices, &c. 2 vols.	$13.00
EASY LESSONS in MANDARIN,...	2.00
William's MAPS OF CHINA, $1 and	2.00
William's TONIC DICTIONARY...	7.00
William's MIDDLE KINGDOM,...	5.00
CHINESE MISCELLANY on Silk Manufacture and Growth of Mulberry, ...	1.00
CHINESE & ENGLISH MEDICAL VOCABULARY,.....	0.50
CHINESE, FRENCH, ENGLISH & PORTUGUESE, BIBLES TESTAMENTS, &c.	

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NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having a supply of PILES, TIMBER and other material suitable for Wharf-building, a Steam-pile-driving apparatus and an experienced Wharf-builder to superintend the same is prepared to furnish plans and estimates of cost, also to enter into contracts for the erection of Wharves.

ALBERT L. FREEMAN.

Hong-que, house adjoining HEARD & Co.'s Wharf.

tf Shanghai, 30th October, 1862.

SHANGHAI GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

BY a resolution passed at a General Meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce held on the 16th March, it was re-constituted as a "General" Chamber of Commerce.

The Chamber is therefore now open to the admission of Merchants and Mercantile firms of all nationalities.

WALTER PEARSON, *Secretary.*

tf 106 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Chairman of the Shanghai Dock Company has directed the Undersigned to give Notice that any vessel or hulk lying within sixty fathoms of the entrance to either Dock, on a line drawn straight outwards into the river, and fifty fathoms on each side of such line, up and down the River, will be liable to be made fast to by vessels entering the Docks, and will be responsible for any damage, or collision caused by her position.

HAWKINS & Co.

tf 186 Shanghai, 21st July, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned are prepared, on receiving instructions, to Charter and load vessels at NEWCASTLE, N.S.W., with the Coals of any of the local mines, for any ports in CHINA.

Reimbursement is made by drawing at 30 or 60 days sight, at the current rate of Exchange ruling in Sydney, for bills on India, China, &c.

PROST KOHLER & Co.

21no 131 Newcastle, N.S.W., 25th Feb. 1863.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	FROM	Sailed	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
Nov 13	Penella	B. str	179	Hawes	F'chau & N'po			Dallas, Pearson and Co
.. 13	Whampoa	B. str	115	Buncombe	Ningpo			David Sassoon Sons & Co
.. 14	Catharina	Ha bk.	258	Olshen	Hongkong	Oct 22	General	Allen and Co
.. 14	Pinella	B. ship	448	Murray	Put back			A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 14	Josephine	A schr	258	Jellison	Hakodadi	Nov 3	do	Russell and Co
.. 14	Mathilde	Ha bg	200	Petersen	Sydney	Sept 14	Coals	Johnson and Co
.. 14	Governor General	B. str.	528	Bell	Ningpo			Dent and Co
.. 14	Waratah	B str	256	Harris	do			Moses and Co
.. 14	Solway							
.. 15	Nora Criena	B str.	93	Wilson	do			S. Primrose and Co
.. 15	Clipper	Ha. sch	178	Hoffheiser	Hongkong	Oct 26	General	Oxford and Co
.. 15	Greta	Ha bg	176	Jacobs	Manila	Sept 1	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 16	Alida	Ha. bk						
.. 16	Kate Carnie				London			Gilman and Co
.. 16	Pakwan							
.. 16	Gustav & Wilhelm							
.. 16	Capebardi							
.. 16	Antelope	B. ship	1186	Smith	New York	July 1	Sundries	Frazar and Co
.. 16	Egeria	B. bark		Mackay	Hakodadi	Nov 1	General	Lindsay and Co
.. 16	Lord Collingwood				Cardiff		Coals	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 16	Confucius	Chi. str		Rowse	Ningpo			
.. 16	Shandon	B. str.	114	Adams	do			Moses and Co
. 16	Mandarin	B. str	90	Bissen	do			J. H. Wignall
.. 16	Sze-chuen	A str	517	McCombe	Hankow	.. 11		Russell and Co
.. 16	John T. Wright	A. str.	369	Nell	do	.. 11		Allen and Co
.. 17	Kung Mow	B. schr	185	Westcott	London	July 1	General	Newbery, Elliot and Co
.. 17	Calliope	A. schr	281	Sayles				Russell and Co
.. 17	Asia							
.. 17	Staunch [H. M. g.-boat							
.. 18	Nanzing	B. str	419	Morrison	T'tsin & Chefoo	Nov 13		Trautmann and Co
.. 18	Ayrshire Lass	B. str	66	McCallum				Fletcher and Co
.. 19	Pluto	Chi. str			Ningpo			P. Conklin
.. 19	Ta-kiang	A. str.	609	Blanchard	Hankow	.. 14		Olyphant and Co
.. 19	Waratah	B. str.	256	Harris	Ningpo			Moses and Co
.. 19	Thule [H I C M S				Chefoo			
.. 19	Fei-ma	B. str.	121	Buckland	Ningpo			Moses and Co
.. 19	Hequong	A. str.	1339	Roberts	Hankow	.. 14		Russell and Co
.. 19	Montmorency							

DEPARTURES.

From the anchorage.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DESPATCHED BY
Nov 13	Confucius	Chi. str		Rowse	Ningpo		P. Conklin
.. 13	Fire Dart	A. str.	420	Armstrong	Hankow		Augustine Heard and Co
.. 13	Shandon	B. str.	114	Adams	Ningpo	Ballast	Moses and Co
.. 13	Sarah	A. schr	263	Hann	New York	Tea, &c.	H. Fogg and Co
.. 14	Rona	B. str.	478	Hutchinson	Hongkong	Cotton	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 14	Victoria	Ha. sh	316	Hansen	Liverpool	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 14	Fei-ma	B. str	121	Buckland	Ningpo	Ballast	Moses and Co
.. 14	Che-kiang	A. str		Armstrong	H'kow & Ports		Russell and Co
.. 14	Hawthorn	B. bark	365	Boulton	London	Tea	Birley, Worthington and Co
.. 14	Osborne	B. schr	327	Stamper	Hakodadi	Ballast	Dent and Co
.. 14	Independence	A ship	827	Crowell	Hongkong	C'ton, &c	Frazar and Co
.. 14	Cyane	Ha bk	200	Petersen	Chefoo	Op., &c.	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 16	Star of Peace	B. bark	293	Eames	do	do	Chapman, King and Co
.. 16	Foh-kien	A. str.	947	Johnson	H'kg. & F'chau	Tea, &c.	Russell and Co
.. 16	Island Queen	B. str	129	Sutherland	Tientsin	do	F. R. Gamwell
.. 16	Swatow	B. str	145	Hoole	T'tsin & Chefoo	do	E. A. Reynolds
.. 16	Silence	A. schr	222	Morgan	Kanagawa	Sun., &c	Frazar and Co
.. 16	Penguin	B. schr	124	Thompson	Hongkong	do	Bower, Hanbury and Co
.. 16	Paragon	Sia. sh	750	Houck	Amoy	do	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 16	Whampoa	B. str	115	Buncombe	Ningpo	Opium	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
.. 16	Waratah	B. str	256	Harris	do	Ballast	Moses and Co
.. 16	Mandarin	B. str.	90	Bissen	do	Stores	J. H. Wignall
.. 16	Spirit of Trade	B. bark	502	Sampson	London	Cotton	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 17	Indien	Swe. sh	650	Lagus	Hongkong	do	Siemssen and Co
.. 17	Shandon	B. str	114	Adams	Ningpo	Sundries	Moses and Co
.. 17	Elgin	B. str	396	Beal	Hongkong	Silk, &c.	W. R. Adamson and Co
.. 17	Kiang-se	A. str	547	Simmons	Hankow		Russell and Co
.. 17	Pootung	B. str.	83	Laity	Ningpo	Ballast	Byrne and Co
.. 17	Poyang	A. str	827	Bryant	Hankow		Olyphant and Co
.. 17	Northern Light	A. ship	1220	Mackey	do	Coals	Olyphant and Co
.. 17	Emperor	B. str	106	Todd	Ningpo	Op., &c.	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co
.. 17	Governor General	B. str	528	Bell	do	do	Dent and Co
.. 18	Singapore	Bre sch	275	Hollies	Hongkong	Cotton	Bourjau, Hubener and Co
.. 18	Star of the North	B. ship	931	Patterson	London	do	A. Ellissen and Co
.. 18	Macduff	B. ship	1135	Osborn	Liverpool	do	Hogg Brothers
.. 18	Sir H. Parkes	B ship	808	Chapman	Hongkong	do	Dent and Co
.. 18	Sophie	Ha bg	228	Marten	London	C'ton, &c	Siemssen and Co
.. 18	Maryland	A. bark	200	Buckminster	Fuchau	Ballast	Frazar and Co
.. 18	Peyaan	B. str	46	James			
.. 18	Istamboul	B. brig	267	Bardo	Nagasaki	do	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 18	Nora Criena	B. str.	93	Wilson	Ningpo	Opium	S. Primrose and Co
.. 18	Fusi-Yama	B str.	2000	McQueen	Hankow		Dent and Co
.. 19	Phillipp I.	Ha. sh	315	Koch	London	Tea, &c.	Hogg Brothers
.. 19	Lizzie Boggs	A. bark	450	Dizer	Fuchau	Ballast	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 19	Alexandra	B bark	347	Morris	Yokohama	Re-expts.	Geo. Barnet and Co
.. 19	Penella	B. str.	179	Hawes	Ningpo	do	Dallas, Pearson and Co

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG, NOVEMBER 21, 1863.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captains.	Commanders.	Destination.	Intended de-patch
Anna	Aug 26	A. str.	63	Blanchard	H. Fogg and Co.		
Antelope	Nov 5	B. str.	228		P. Conklin		
Ayrshire Lass	Nov 18	B. str.	66	McCallum	Fletcher and Co.		
Bo-Peep	June 14	A. str.	73	Cochran			
Bunker Hill	June 14	A. str.	63	Dobbyn	Augustine Heard and Co.		
Chusan	Oct 1	B. str.	520		Cowie and Co.		
Confucius	Nov 14	Chi. str		Rowse			
Cricket	June 1	A. str.	81	McDonald			
Defiance	Aug 28	B. str.	114	Maddison	A. R. Tilby and Co.	Tug	
Enterprise		A. str.	107	Draper	H. Fogg and Co		
Express	Nov 11	B. str.	290	Castilla	Jardine, Matheson and Co.	Hankow	To-day
Fame		B. str	117	Thomson	Gilman and Co		
Fei-ma	Nov 19	B. str	121	Buckland	Moses and Co.	Ningpo	To-day
Gorilla		B. str.	83	McColl	E. A. Reynolds		
Granada	Nov 6	B. str.	381	Laing	E. Warden, Agent P. and O. Co.	Yokohama	eld 20 inst
Hequong	Nov 19	A str	1339	Roberts	Russell and Co	Hankow	24th inst
Hydaspe	Nov 5	Fr str	636		Messageries Imperiales	Hongkong	20th inst
John T. Wright	Nov 16	A. str.	369	Nell	Allen and Co	Hankow	To-day
Little Orphan	June 8	A. str	166	Benning	Augustine Heard and Co		
London	June 5	B. str.	760	Oliver	Byrne and Co.		
Martin White				Parkes	A. L. Freeman	Tug	
Meteor	June 27	B. str		McCaslin	P. Conklin		
Monitor	Oct 30	A str	163	Ballard	Drake and Co.		
Nanzing	Nov 18	B str.	419	Morrison	Trautmann and Co.	Hongkong	Early
Pembroke	Oct 24	A. str	241	Spencer	Russell and Co		
Pluto	Nov 19	Chi. str			P. Conklin		
Rose	June 20	A str					
St. Theodosius	Sept 21	Rus str	512	Steinoos	Augustine Heard and Co		
Sir Harry Parkes	Nov 7	B str	511	Cust	Shaw, Brothers and Co.	Hongkong	Early
Stork	Sept 22	B str					
Sycee	May 30	— str					
Sze-chuen	Nov 14	A. str.	517	McCombe	Russell and Co	Hankow	To-day
Tah-wah	Feb 19	A. str.	145	Lovett			

MERCHANT STEAMERS.—*Continued.*

VESSELS.	Date of Arrival	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.	Intended despatch
Ta-kiang	Nov 19	A. str.	609	Blanchard	Olyphant and Co.		
Ta-Yung	Jan 1	B. str.	131	Lawrence	Shaw, Brothers and Co.	Tug	
Titan		B. str		Cockeram	W. R. Adamson and Co.		
Tsatlee	Feb 19	A. str.	60	Stoffels	Russell and Co		
Waratah	Nov 19	B. str.	256	Harris	Moses and Co.	Ningpo	eld 20 inst
William the IV.	Aug 15	B. str.	77	Jenkins	David Reid		

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MERCHANT VESSELS.

VESSELS.	Date of Arrival	FLAG RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.	Intended despatch
Adeline	Oct 13	B. brig	235	Ramsey	A. R. Tilby and Co.	Nagasaki	23d inst
Agincourt	Oct 13	B. ship	991	Winchester	Gibb, Livingston and Co.		
Albatross	Oct 28	Ha. bk	350	Kaempffer	Bower, Hanbury and Co.		
Aldebaran	Oct 31	Ha. bk	268	Kusner	Siemssen and Co.	Chefoo	Early
Alida	Nov 16	Ha. bk					
Amoir	Oct 28	Ha. sh	327	Beng	Bourjau, Hubener and Co.		
Andes	Oct 20	A. ship	459	Burman	Russell and Co		
Anglo Saxon	Oct 11	B. ship	697	Plummer	Gilman and Co	London	Early
Anna Maria	Nov 9	B. bark					
Anne Wood	Nov 12	B. bark	473	Douglas	Smith, Kennedy and Co.		
Antelope	Nov 16	B. ship	1186	Smith	Frazar and Co.		
Apollo	Oct 7	Bre bk	420	Hagedorn	Augustine Heard and Co	New York	Early
Argonaut	Nov 9						
Ariadne	Nov 6	Ha. sch	400	Niemeyer	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Asia	Nov 17						
Ballarat	Aug 19	B. ship	700		Chinese Store Ship		
Balmoscarra	Oct 29	B. bark	376	Dunlop	Frazar and Co.	London	Early
Bentick	Nov 9	B. bark	387	Thomas	Dow and Co.		
Black River Packet	Oct 22				Dow and Co.		
Calliope	Nov 17	A. schr	281	Sayles	Russell and Co		
Canton	Oct 31	Da. bk	231	Kirschstein	Siemssen and Co.	Hongkong	Early
Canton	Nov 6	B. ship		Leighton	Engwat and Co		
Capebardi	Nov 16						
Catharina	Nov 14	Ha bk	238	Olshen	Allen and Co		
Ceres	Nov 3	Ha. bk	390	Lorenzen	Wm. Pustau and Co	Ningpo	Imdt.
Childe Harold	July 19	B. ship	1036	Gunnion	Shaw, Brothers and Co.	Liverpool	Imdt.
Chryseis	Oct 13	B. bark	477	Hedley	Bower, Hanbury and Co.		
Cissy	Oct 31	B. ship	617	Spencer	Shaw, Brothers and Co.		
Clipper	Nov 15	Ha. sch	178	Hoffheiser	Oxford and Co.		
Cordelia	Oct 13	A ship	666	Gilmour	Frazar and Co.	Hongkong	Early
Crest of the Wave	Oct 18	B. ship	750	Ellis	Gibb, Livingston and Co.		
Cymbeline	Oct 9	B. bark			Gibb, Livingston and Co.		
Daisy	Oct 13	B. bark	467	McCulloch	Johnson and Co	London	eld 19 inst
Dorchester	Aug 21	A. bark	422	Fosten	Frazar and Co.		
Duck	Aug 21	B. schr	142	Aubin	Engwat and Co		
E. E. Willets	Oct 28	A. ship	859	William	Olyphant and Co.	Fuchau	Early
Egeria	Nov 16	B. bark		Mackay	Lindsay and Co		
Egmont	Oct 23	B. ship	618	Morgan	Lindsay and Co	London	Early
Electra	Sept 17	B. ship	606	Woodgate	Dallas, Pearson and Co		
Elizabeth	Oct 29	Swe bk	417	Tryselius	A. R. Tilby and Co.		
Eliza Mary	Nov 1	B. schr	126	Dunn	Byrne and Co.	Fuchau	eld 20 inst
Emanuel	Oct 20	Fr bk	320	Candrog	Rémi, Schmidt and Cie.		
Endeavour	Oct 25	A ship	1137	Doane	Bull, Purdon and Co.		
Farvel	Oct 29	Da. bk	324	Fischer	Turner and Co.		
Fearless	Oct 13	A ship	1183	Homans	Augustine Heard and Co.		
Pinella	Nov 14	B. ship	448	Murray	A. R. Tilby and Co.		
Fieda	Nov 7	B. bark	300	Hughes	Dow and Co.	Chefoo	eld 18 inst
Forerunner	Oct 13	B. ship	553	Warden	Gibb, Livingston and Co.	Kanagawa	eld 17 inst
Fow Tsun	Aug 19	B. ship	1079	Coles	Shaw, Brothers and Co	Liverpool	Early
G. C. Love	Nov 8	B. schr	114	Fox	A. R. Tilby and Co.	Yokohama	24th inst
Garland	Nov 9	Ne. st.					
Geelong	Nov 4	B. bark	396	Bowman	Kunst, Röhl and Co		
General Morgan	Aug 25	A. schr	138	Wheeler	Frazar and Co.		
General Putnam	July 26	B. ship	1020	Babsen	E. Eaton and Co.	Liverpool	Early
Georgiana	July 28	Fr. ship	166		Trautmann and Co.	Coal Hulk	
Glenluntly	Sept 7	B. bark	547	Crone	Dow and Co.	Liverpool	Early
Gloriosa	Nov 9						
Greta	Nov 15	Ha. bg	176	Jacobs	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Guiding Star	Nov 9						
Gustav & Wilhelm	Nov 16						
Harvest Queen	Oct 3	A. bark	315	Ellery	Allen and Co		
Henry Brigham	July 31	A. ship	1460	Potter	Olyphant and Co.		
Heroes of Alma	Sept 30	B. ship	557	Lass	Gibb, Livingston and Co.	London	Early
Hilderheim	Nov 6	Han. bk	429	Wilder	Kunst, Röhl and Co		
Island Queen	Oct 29	B. bark	439	Dickson	Dow and Co.		
J. W. Seaver	Oct 13	A. bark	259	Snow	Augustine Heard and Co.		
Jeanne & Joseph	Nov 6	Fr bg	145	Croatze	Buissonnet and Co.	Nagasaki	To-day
Johanna	Nov 1	Ha. bg	140	Thompson	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Josephine	Nov 14	A schr	258	Jellison	Russell and Co	Nagasaki	Early
Kaffir Chief	Nov 16	B. bark	400	Harper	Cowie and Co.		
Kahlamba	Nov 6	B. bark	319	Gordon	Birley, Worthington and Co	Chefoo	eld 19 inst
Kate Carnie	Nov 16				Gilman and Co		
Kung Mow	Nov 17	B. schr	185	Westcott	Newbery, Elliot and Co.	H'kow, C'kiang	Early
Lammermuir	Oct 13	B. ship	960	Jones	Jardine, Matheson and Co.	London	Early
Lansdowne	Oct 27	B. ship	715	Loovey	Lindsay and Co		
Lillie	Nov 5	A. bark	570	Knowles	Augustine Heard and Co		
Lodore	Oct 19	B ship	875	Morrison	Birley, Worthington and Co		
Loodiana	Aug 23	B. ship	651	Moir	Shaw, Brothers and Co	Liverpool	Early
Looking	Oct 13	Pru. bk	240	Dunn	Thos. Hunt and Co.		
Lord Collingwood	Nov 16				Gibb, Livingston and Co.		
Magenta	Aug 19	B. ship	826	Janurin	Russell and Co		
Malabar	Oct 30	Ha. bk	261	Wodin	Siemssen and Co.		
Malvine	Oct 19	Du. sch	134	Hoogerwerf	Wm. Pustau and Co	Chefoo	Early
Marquis of Argyle	Oct 30	B. ship	515	Bellwood	Smith, Kennedy and Co.		
Mary Shepherd	Oct 20	B. bark			Fletcher and Co.		
Mathilde	Nov 14	Ha. bg	200	Petersen	Johnson and Co		
Melbourne	Aug 29	B. bark	594	Smith	Shaw, Brothers and Co	Coal Hulk	
Minerva	Oct 29	B. bark	587	Blanch	A. R. Tilby and Co.		
Montmorency	Nov 19						
Moosmie	Aug 21	B schr	440	Green	A. R. Tilby and Co.		
Nelly	Oct 13	B. bark	406	Sampson	Jardine, Matheson and Co.	London	Early
Nestor	Sept 20	A. bark	500	Claudmann	Augustine Heard and Co.		
Ngapuhi	May 9	B ship	515	Spruce	Harbor Master	Hulk	
Nimrod	Mar 3	B. bark	262	Mather	Cowie and Co.		
Nonpareil	Aug 20	A. ship	1431	Smith	Augustine Heard and Co.		
Ocean Eagle	Nov 6	A. ship	596	Chisom	Augustine Heard and Co.		
Oldenbarneveld	July 24	Ne. sh	572	Dusel	T. Krees and Co.		
Osaca	Nov 6	A. bark	386	Hoff	Olyphant and Co.		
Pacific	Oct 29	A. bark	480	Morser	S. H. Clarke		
Pakwan	Nov 16						
Panama	Oct 31	B. ship			Bourjau, Hubener and Co.	Hongkong	Early
Penguin	Oct 25	A. bark	583	Brereton	Olyphant and Co.		
Philip I	Aug 16	A. bark	293	Oakman			
Piccola	Oct 30	Ha. bk	230	Krole	Siemssen and Co.	Hongkong	eld 20 inst
Pons Ælii	Aug 20	B. bark	400	Beaglehole	A. R. Tilby and Co.	Coal Hulk	
Prince of Wales	Nov 4	B. schr	238	Crabb	Dow and Co.		
Princess Royal	Aug 29	B ship	1215	Watson	John Peters	Liverpool	Imdt.
Princess of Wales	Oct 13	B. ship	353	Barron	Smith, Kennedy and Co.	London	Early
Reynard	Oct 29	B. ship					
Rhine	Oct 1	B. ship	608	Little	Dow and Co.	Liverpool	Early
Rolla	Oct 23	B. brig	141	Dahn	Wm. Pustau and Co	Chefoo	Early
Royal George	Sept 4	B. ship	545	Bell	John Peters	Liverpool	Early
Russalka	Oct 27	Rus. sch			Wm. Pustau and Co		
Samuel	Nov 2	B. bark	420	Wizzel	Shaw, Brothers and Co	Chefoo	eld 19 inst
Samuel Stoddart	Aug 22				David Reid	Coal Hulk	
Sappho	Oct 8	B. bark	374		Jarvie, Thorburn and Co		
Sea Queen	Oct 30	B. ship	477	Wharton	Engwat and Co	Amoy	Early
Solway							
Speedy	Oct 13	B. brig	265	Latchell	Fletcher and Co.		
Spirit of the Times	Nov 2	Ha. sh	1200	Bickest	Olyphant and Co.		
Star	Oct 12	A. brig	250	Sparrow	Captain		
Star King	Oct 13	A bark	427	Smith	Olyphant and Co.	Fuchau	eld 20 inst
Star Queen	Aug 13	B. ship	750	Eves	Smith, Kennedy and Co.	London	Early
Stephen Glover	Nov 2	A. ship			Augustine Heard and Co.		
Strathallan	Oct 26	B. ship	553	Paddle	Jardine, Matheson and Co.		
Surat	Aug 19	B. ship	999	Fitzgerald	Dow and Co.	London	eld 18 inst
Tchapou	Aug 19	Fr bg	148	Guimbertean	Vaucher Frères		
Thetis	Oct 23	Swe. bk	475	Robdin	Johnson and Co		
Thomas Royden	Oct 27	B. ship	891	Smith	Augustine Heard and Co		
Tinghai	Nov 12	A. schr	114		Barker and Co		
Torrent	Nov 4	A. bark	641	Carlton	H. Fogg and Co.		
Trave	Nov 9	B. bark	441	Holzenberg	Siemssen and Co.		
Troy	Oct 28	B. ship	730	Burrows	Dow and Co.		
W. Chandler	Oct 20	B. ship	705	Miller	Fletcher and Co.		
Weymouth	Oct 23	B. ship	829		Hogg Brothers		
Wild Rover	Nov 7						
Woodville	Oct 23	B. bark	361	Lawrence	Oxford and Co.	Hongkong	eld 18 inst
Young England	Aug 31	B. ship	1017	Smith	John Peters	Liverpool	Early
Zingari	Oct 13	B. ship	485	Gould	Maitland, Maclean and Co.	Liverpool	Early

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